The Bombay Gazette

10,417—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday,
L. NIZAM	2725	450	P. Harris	1st Aug.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	8th „
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th „
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd „
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under:—THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
PEKIN	3300	600	A. Symons	28th July.
GANGES	4100	750	W. B. Andrews..	11th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 12, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines. With food.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines. With food.
II do..... 340		II do..... 350	
III do..... 150		III do..... 155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		I Class Calais Route.		Brighton Route
From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route. R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
„	II do.	do. .. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples.	I do.	do. .. 145	do.	.. 130
„	II do.	do. .. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, July 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich....	1,927	400	8th Sept.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste ..	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	2nd Aug.
ORION	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	2nd Sept.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
WERNETH HALL..	O. Lloyd....	4,000	500	About 4th Aug
WISTOW HALL....	T. Collin....	2,700	400	„ 19th Aug.
RYDAL HALL......	J. C. Shaw...	2,700	400	„ 20th Sept.
SPEKE HALL......	W. Brand ..	2,700	400	„ 4th Oct.
MERTON HALL....	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	„ 21st Oct.
WERNETH HALL..	O. Lloyd....	4,000	500	„ 28th Oct.
WISTOW HALL....	T. Collin....	2,700	400	„ 18th Nov.
RYDAL HALL......	J. C. Shaw...	2,700	400	„ 6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

STEAM FROM MAURITIUS TO BOMBAY.

THE CLAN LINE Steamers will run regularly once a month from Mauritius to Bombay, commencing with the "Clan Campbell," leaving Mauritius in August.

For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th June, 1882.

FRENCH LINE. CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE first-class steamer COCHIN, 2,081 T. R., will sail for MARSEILLES direct, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst.

She has accommodation for a few first-class passengers only.

TERMS MODERATE. Apply to
RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

S. S. SICILY has ARRIVED from Antwerp and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on MONDAY, 31st July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 28th July, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 26th July, 1882. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer, without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

	Cash per doz.
BEST UNCOVERED, 2 inch	Rs. 3 0
BEST UNCOVERED, 2¼ inch	„ 3 8
FLANNEL COVERED, Silk Sewn, Regulation size	„ 9 0
FLANNEL COVERED, Catgut Sewn, Regulation size	„ 9 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE SALE OF TREACHER & CO.'S RENOWNED BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

CONTINUES monthly to increase, and the Custom House returns show that it is fully equal to those of any other half-dozen brands of SCOTCH WHISKY imported into the Bombay Market.

Cash price per dozen Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Rs. 1-4.
Original case containing 50 Packets, Rs. 60.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ....Cash Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Issued This Day
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
A Revised Illustrated List of
CHEMICAL
AND
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS,
SOAPS, PERFUMES,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
PATENT MEDICINES, &c.,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Comprising 160 pages, this Catalogue forms the most complete list of Pharmacy Stock published in India. 15th June, 1882.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an upper-storied well furnished BUNGALOW, consisting of a drawing, dining, two bed and bath-room, situated at Malabar Hill. "Doogercey-road," rent Rs. 150 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSIC BY THE MAIL.

ENGLISH SONGS.

		s. d.
Day by Day	Cotsford Dick	4 0
In the Woods	Geo. Bizet	4 0
Love in Idleness	E. Paladilhi	4 0
King of the Kings Highway.	Soloman	3 0
Robinson Crusoe Senior	T. Dibdin	
The Kingdom Blest	C. Dick	4 0
ITALIAN VOCAL.		
La Stella del Mattino	S. Favi	3 6
Dolci Ricordi	Luigi Castucci	2 0
La Solitaria	G. Nigri	3 0
Provero Marinaro	L. Maroni	3 0
Alla Luna	E. Moli	3 0
Perdlona	E. Sangiorgi	3 0
PIANOFORTE.		
Morning Chimes	Edward Dorn	4 0
Cymbeline	W. Smallwood	3 0
La Bonlangère	Henry Parker	4 0
Pensee Romantique	Charles Kinkel	3 0

Music Catalogue free by Post.

Prices quoted in shillings charged at 6 annas per shilling for cash with order.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs. A.
WATERLOW and SON'S STYLOGRAPHIC SELF-INKED PENS, each..	10 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Medow-street.

	Rs. A.
MOLESWORTH'S POCKET BOOK OF ENGINEERING FORMULA, new edition, 1882	3 12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Medow-street.

	Rs. A.
ZOLAS (Emile) French Novels, Naua, L'Assammoir, La Curce, Leventre de Paris, Une Page D'Amour, Pot-Bouille, Le Roman Experimental, Une Campagne, La Faute L'Abbe Mouret, each	2 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Medow-street.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION convened for FRIDAY, 28th inst., notices of motion to the following effect will be proposed:—

BY SIR FRANK H. SOUTER, Kt., C. S. I., Chairman.—That the Report of the Town Council, dated 7th October, 1881, on the subject of Assessment and Collection of the Municipality of Bombay be adopted. That the Corporation approve of the scheme proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, for the reorganisation of the Department. That as recommended by the Council the sum of Rs. 30,000 be granted for providing new Ward Offices and for the preparation of Registers and Maps for the New Assessment Book. That the Commissioner be authorised to gradually substitute the revised establishment for the existing one, so that the Department may as far as possible be upon its new proposed footing at the commencement of the ensuing year.

BY THE HON. RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK, C.S.I.—That the Report of the Town Council on the subject of Bombay Municipal Assessment and Collection, dated 9th October, 1881, is satisfactory and is adopted by the Corporation. 2. That measures to be introduced and remedies applied in pursuance of the Council's enquiries be discussed *seriatim* or in Sections and adopted, modified, or rejected separately. 3. That the sum necessary for copying the Collector of Bombay's Registers applied for by the Council on 21st inst. be sanctioned. 4. That the Commissioner be requested to employ a special assistant to report on all the unassessed properties in the city. 5. That the Corporation postpone the consideration of the retirement of the Assessor or his First Assistant until the above enquiry is completed. 6. That the Corporation will be prepared to consider and sanction the Commissioner's New Ward Scheme when the necessary details are placed before it. 7. That the Corporation is prepared to sanction a pension not exceeding Rs. 114 per mensem to Mr. Fellows when the question is placed before it by the Council.

BY GOKULDASS JUGMOHANDASS, ESQ.—That the papers relating to the subject of assessment be considered in the following order:—1 The scheme of reorganization proposed by the Commissioner. 2. The reports of the Town Council and of the Commissioner on the past Administrator of the Assessment Department.

On the consideration of the Reports on the past administration, Mr. Gokuldass Jugmondass will move:—That the Corporation finds the Report for the Council and the Commissioner's remarks thereon highly satisfactory, and offers its best thanks to the Council and the Commissioner. That the Corporation generally approves of the principles of assessment in the cases of certain classes of property as proposed by the Council and the Commissioner, but reserves to itself the right of further considering those principles at the next Budget meeting. That the Corporation finds that the Assessment Department has failed in the performance of its duties, whereby the Municipality has suffered serious loss, and the Ratepayers have been unequally assessed. That the Assessor, Mr. Hutchinson, and his first assistant, Mr. Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee, have been grossly careless in the performance of their duties and have seriously neglected the interests of the Municipality, and under these circumstances have forfeited the confidence of the Corporation.

BY DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, C.S.I.—That sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 30,000, as recommended by the Town Council, to meet the cost of providing Ward Offices and of the preparation of new Assessment Registers.

That the Commissioner be authorized to incur any additional expenditure, not exceeding Rs. 5,000 beyond the above sum to meet any additional unforeseen charges that may be caused by the gradual introduction of the above scheme.

BY JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKER YAJNIK, ESQ.—That the Commissioner be requested to favour the Corporation with detailed estimates of the cost of providing Ward stations.

BY SIR FRANK SOUTER.—That, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 25,000, cost of street improvements already made in Girgaum-road and Portuguese Church-street, and for miscellaneous improvements to be made from time to time up to the end of the year.

BY BRIGADE SURGEON PINKERTON, M. D.—That the report of the Works Committee on the subject of the new Police Buildings at Byculla be approved and adopted, and that, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 1,81,876 thereon, as per the revised estimates accompanying the Committee's report.

BY THOMAS BLANEY, ESQ.—That in view of the increased and increasing traffic in the Prince's Dock, the Bunders and warehouses on the Elphinstone Estate, and the warehouses in the Mandvie and Chinch Bunder Districts, the Corporation recognizing the necessity of providing increased street accommodation to meet the wants of the traffic, by widening the principal thoroughfares in the Mandvie and Chinch Bunder Districts, request the Municipal Commissioner to submit a scheme for carrying out this object, and that he will be good enough to ascertain what proportion of the expense will be contributed by the Port Trust and the Tramway Company. That the cost of the scheme be met by a loan.

BY THE HON. RAO SAHIB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.:—That Government in the Legislative Department be respectfully requested to include in the short bill now in preparation for amending the Municipal Acts, section 26 and the last clause of section 137 of the Acts in the form the Corporation has already proposed they should be amended, as those alterations do not affect the principles of the suggested alterations in the Municipal law. [Section 26, sanctioning the payment of a personal allowance to the Secretary to the Town Council and Clerk to the Corporation, and section 137 sanctioning the payment of compassionate allowance to the widows or orphans of Municipal officers or servants dying while in the service of the Corporation.]

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk Munl. Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Corporation Offices, Bombay, 26th July, 1882.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

FULLY matured and of very delicate flavour can be highly recommended as pure and genuine spirit.

Price Rs. 36 per dozen.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC CLARET,

AN excellent breakfast wine and good value for money.

Quarts Rs. 11 per doz.
Pints „ 6 „ „

LONDON CLUB SHERRY,

IS a fine old Wine, very soft and dry.
Rs. 28 per doz.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

MORNING CLOUDS.

A small Havanna-shaped Trichinopoly suitable for smoking after Chota Hazri or Tiffin.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY.

Fine flavour and superior finish.
Price Rs. 2, per box of 100.

DAWSON'S MUSTER.

Medium length Cheroot-shaped with straw.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

THOMSON'S MUSTER.

Long Cheroot-shaped with straw.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

NOBLES MUSTER.

A small Cheroot without straw, of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

CLUB MUSTER.

Cheroot or Havanna-shaped.
a regular Leisure hour.
Price Rs. 3, per box of 100.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GLASS AND CROCKERY-WARE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading Manufacturers in England, IN THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply Goods at a much lower rate than those charged by Dealers, who incur heavy Agency charges, eventually levied from the Consumer.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASS-WARE, complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half sets for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

		Full sets for 12.	Half sets for 6. Cash Prices
No. 1, Pattern	Plain straw stem	Rs. 115	Rs. 52
2, „	Richly etched circles	„ 160	„ 72
3, „	Cut and engraved stars	„ 158	„ 71
4, „	Cut dead single key	„ 158	„ 71
6, „	Cut and etched loops and balls	„ 194	„ 87
7, „	Cut dead lines, diamonds and stars	„ 240	„ 112

Plain cut facet and many other patterns; and single pieces supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafon, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc., to match the above patterns.

FLOWER TROUGHS, BASKETS, VASES, TUBES, AND STANDS IN VARIETY.

The CHINA and STONE WARES are purchased direct from the leading STAFFORDSHIRE AND WORCESTER POTTERIES. The Ware can be supplied in complete sets, or in separate parts, to suit the convenience of the purchaser; so that customers may replace broken pieces, or increase the set at any time, with the same pattern as originally purchased.

STONE-WARE DINNER SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 250 per set.

CHINA AND MAJOLICA DESSERT SERVICES in a variety of handsome styles.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines or elegantly painted, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 300 per set.

TOILET AND CHAMBER SERVICES.

Illustrated priced Lists free on application

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS,

NEW SHAPES, EXTRA LIGHT.

Black, Drab or Brown, Extra Light, and Good Colour	Rs. 7-0, 9-8, 10-8
Special Shapes, suitable for Tall Men	„ 10-8 to 12-8
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Helmets, a large variety of Shapes	„ 10-0 to 18-0
Fancy Pugrees	„ 2-8 to 5-0

CASH, DISCOUNT TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES carefully prepared and dispensed under the immediate superintendence of qualified European Chemists.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

OUR HOSIERY is purchased direct from the best Manufacturers of Nottingham and Derbyshire. Special attention is paid to the make and finish, and the seams are strongly made to resist the rough usage of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs. a.
Fine strong brown cotton socks	per dozen	10 8
Superfine Do. double heels and feet	„	13 8
Do. imitation Balbriggan	„	15 0
Fancy striped Brown cotton,	„	16 8
Superfine do. do.	„	18 0
Extra do. do.	„	21 0
The very best, in new colors	„	22 0
Lisle Thread neat fancy stripes	„	30 0
Real Balbriggan, embroidered	„	30 0

MERINO AND LAMBSWOOL SOCKS.

Plain Merino assorted colors	per dozen	21 0
Extra superfine, plain colors, thin, soft and shrinkless, embroidered	„	26 0
Fine plain drab or brown, neat fancy, stripes	„	24 0
Superfine plain and mixed, made from the finest Saxony wool with stripes of the newest colors and designs	„	27 0
Stout ribbed Merino, very strong	„	29 0
Fine Derby ribbed, very soft and elastic, fits with great precision, forming itself to the shape of the foot	„	39 0
Real Shetland Lambswool, made of pure dyed wool, a capital sock for Sportsmen and District wear	„	25 0
Stout Hand-knit socks for hard jungle wear	„	48 0
Knickerboker socks	per pair	5 8
Do. do. Best Merino	„	6 8
Black Silk Socks for full-dress	„	8 8
Do. Hose for Court wear or fancy costume	„	11 8
Cardigan Jackets, all wool, knitted, from..	„	11 8
White Berlin Wool Mufflers	„	2 0

BANIANS OR UNDERVESTS.

	Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino, a strong and durable article	6 for 21 0
Ex Superfine, one of the most durable Indian Gauze Under Vests, made very soft and shrinkless	6 for 27 0
Real India Gauze, the genuine mixture of soft wool and silk, non-irritating and shrinkless. There is no better India Gauze Vest imported into this country..	6 for 40 0
Extra large sizes	6 for 45 0
Summer Merino, a stouter Vest than any of the above	6 for 36 0
Grey Merino, with long sleeves, a stout, warm and durable Vest, suitable for cool climates or Overland Passengers	each 6 8
Stout Scotch Lambswool, with long sleeves, very warm and soft, suitable for gentlemen returning to Europe in the cold season	each 7 8
Stout striped Merino Jerseys for all Athletic Sports, the strongest made	each 9 8

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

Superior Stout Cotton Trunk Drawer, fitting close above the knees, a capital Drawers for riding and hard wear	per pair	4 12
Very Superior Fine Cotton Long Drawers double seated, very strong and comfortable wear, the very best made	„	8 0
Extra Stout Cotton Drawers	„	6 8
Fine Merino Pants, fitted with Belt Bands and double seated	„	7 8
Stout Grey Shetland Merino Pants, for cold districts or Homeward bound passengers..	„	7 8
Stout Scotch Lambswool, very warm and soft, suitable for the coldest countries	„	7 8
Bathing Drawers, plain and striped	„	2 0

Less 10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
BOMBAY.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to give estimates and to undertake the complete installation of the Electric Light with the celebrated "Brush" system of Arc Lamps of 2,000 candle power each or with the Lane Fox incandescent system of lighting.

Special contracts entered into with Municipalities and Corporations, also with Native States.

All applications to be addressed to the MANAGER, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are:—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch	Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong	„ 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled	„ 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish	„ 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row.
POONA, 1, East Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

- 1 case Satin.
- 2 „ White lappets and scarfs.
- 5 „ Colored prints.
- 1 „ Bedford cords.
- 1 „ Oleographs.
- 36 „ Quarts beer bull-dog label, bottled by Robert Porter and Co.

On account of Abdoolcurim Mahomedally—
F M & Co. 239-256 } 1 case gold thread 400 oz.
On account of Temoorus Dinshaw—
S S & Co.—233-35.—2 cases dacca scarfs—
„ 13-9 1 case White shirtings.
On account of Esmalljee Esoobhoy—
S S & Co.—14297-301—2 cases silver Lametta
„ 1-50—35 cases brass sheets.
On account of Abdooltyeb Golamhoosein—
2 10-12—Dozens japaned calf skins.
On account of the underwriters—
W T H B 887-88—2 cases damaged Tweed
6 bales „ grey Dhooties.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 27th July, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman, the same comprises glassware and crockeryware, handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, side-board, whatnots, drawing and dining-room, arm and without arm chairs, reclining and conversation couches, easy, folding, and reclining chairs, pier, circular, oval, tripod, writing, dressing and washing tables, three-seated centre ottoman, table kerosine lamps, handsome harmonium in good order, handsome 4 posts iron bedsteads, almirah, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses, bath tubs, towel horse, dispense articles and cooking utensils, &c.

The property is now on view.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome Gujarat cow, very large, gives 12 seers of milk daily when in full milk. At present not in milk.

AUCTION SALE OF BAND INSTRUMENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a lot of band instruments consisting of bombardon, euphonian, bass trombone, cornets, French horns, trumpets, althorn, bass clarinet, alto clarionet, oboe, &c., &c., the property of H. M.'s 19th Regt. Bo. N. I.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Grain Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depôt, Wari Bunder.

On MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of grain sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th July, 1882.

NOTICES.

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, of the SCOTIA WORKS, SHEFFIELD, FILE and STEEL MAKERS, wish to call the attention of Engineers and all consumers of their well known HAND MADE FILES that these Files are in all cases branded with their corporate mark, a BEAM ENGINE and the word "TESTED," without which marks no others sold under this name are genuine.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER,

A COMBINATION of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive perfumes.

It is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin well adapted as an absorbent Powder for Toilet and Nursery use in India, and guaranteed to be FREE FROM ARSENIC or other injurious matter.

Sold in tins at annas 10 each.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

CHAMPAGNE! CHAMPAGNE!!

POMMERY AND GRENO.

Extra Dry, Quarts, per dozen Rs. 58
Do. Pints do. 30

WE have received a small parcel of the above celebrated Champagne, which is much in use at the principal English Clubs, Hotels, &c., and considered the only best and pure sparkling wine at its price by the connoisseurs.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

SPARKLING CLARET.

Bottled on the same principle as the Finest Sparkling Champagne.

Never before introduced in India.

Its Effervescence and Colour guaranteed perfectly natural.

Pints. Quarts.
Rs. 15 per doz. Rs. 27.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY

SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AT ALL THE ROYAL PALACES.

THIS delicious Liqueur, made from the FINEST KENT MORELLAS is now an established favourite, and it is in general use throughout the Presidency.

In pints.........................each Re. 1-8.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE old reliable SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE stands unrivalled in point of simplicity durability, and accurate adjustment of machinery. Catalogues post free. By Cash or on Easy Payment System. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

BOMBAY CARLTON F. CLUB *vs.* BYCULLA F. CLUB.—FINAL MATCH THIS EVENING at 5-30, Cooperage Ground.

THEATRICAL WARDROBE of a well-known actor to be SOLD TO-DAY, at the Small Cause Court, at 1 o'clock.

WANTED, a PENSIONED APOTHECARY for a Dispensary. European preferred. Apply by letter to "B.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a splendid nickel-plated 6 Chambered REVOLVER, patent self-discharging. For particulars apply "N. B.," care, of *Bombay Gazette.*

A FRESH consignment of Munich Export Beer, just landed ex Peshawur, at Rs. 6-8 per dozen quarts. Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Volkart Brothers.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.—Hunyadi Janos, Pullna, Friedrichshall, and Vichy, at the Pharmacy of B. PHILLIPS & Co., 17, Church-gate-street.

JUST to hand, a large Stock of Ladies silk and cotton STOCKINGS in white, black, pink, and lavender colours. Also Knitting Needles. S. CURSETJEE MAJOO, 20, Meadow-street.

A SURGEON, I.M.D., Madras (April 1881), wishes to EXCHANGE with one in Bombay Presidency. Apply stating full particulars to "F. M. K.," care of this office.

TRAVELLING BATH-TUBS, with padlock and key, leather strap and inner wicker basket, 2 sizes, Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 each. J. NEUBERG.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for Terms.

WANTED, an EDITOR, European or native, for a Bi-weekly paper, called the *Beacon.* For full particulars apply to N. N. POCHAJEE, Kurrachee.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street.—Overland Passengers and Travellers can be supplied with every requisite at a moment's notice.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, an airy OFFICE. Rent, Rs. 130. Also a very airy RESIDENCE. Rent, Rs. 115. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa-hill, Bombay.

JUST unpacked a small parcel of THE ANTI-STYLOGRAPH PENS; a self-feeding reservoir penholder carrying a pen with ordinary nibs, ready for immediate use. Price, Rs. 2 each.—BARTON & Co., CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, ICES, TEA and COFFEE, WINES & SPIRITS, &c. PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL, Rs. 1,00,000
IN 1,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

Rupees 25 per share to be paid on allotment, the remainder by calls of not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than one month between each call.

DIRECTORS:
D. GOSTLING, Esq., F. R. I. B. A., Architect.
RAGOONATH NARAYAN KHOTE, Esq., J. P., Merchant.
MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, Esq., director of the New Prince of Wales S. & W. Company, Limited.
General Managers: Messrs. F. & A. SORABSHAH & Co.
Solicitors: Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and LITTLE.
Bankers: The NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

THE object of this Company is to purchase the Tile Factory of Messrs. F. and A. SORABSHAH at Sewree, to add considerably to it, and to carry on the business of Tile manufacturing in all its branches.

The demand for Mangalore Tiles has greatly increased in Bombay, and it has been ascertained that similar Tiles can be turned out in Bombay at less cost than they can be procured from Mangalore.

With the use of steam power and improved machinery a return of not less than 20 per cent. per annum may be reasonably expected.

This estimate is based on the average selling rate of Rs. 60 per 1,000 Tiles, whereas the present price is Rs. 90, at which figure the profits would be considerably over the above estimate.

The vendors agree to guarantee a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for three years, their shares and commissions to remain as security for such guarantee.

Nearly half of the required capital has been already subscribed.

Further particulars and applications for shares may be had at the office of Mr. GOSTLING or Mr. DE QUADROS, Apollo-street, Fort.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY

ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 3 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the DIRECTORS was held on the 14th instant, when a FOURTH CALL of Rupees Fifty per Share was MADE PAYABLE at the Bank of Bombay on the 15th August, 1882.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 24th July, 1882.

MR. W. M. MACAULAY has THIS DAY been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our firms here and in London, and Mr. ARTHUR LATHAM has RETIRED from his partnership.

EWART, LATHAM & CO.

MR. ARTHUR LATHAM has taken over the MANCHESTER BUSINESS hitherto conducted by Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., under the style of

LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co.
1st July, 1882.

WANTED, A GUNNER,

FOR the Indian Government Troopship CZAREWITCH. Pay Rs. 60 a month, with rations. None need apply but experienced Seaman of English birth who have served as Boatswain of a ship.

Applicants must be able to produce satisfactory certificates as to qualifications and character.

For further particulars apply to the Officer Commanding I. G. S. CZAREWITCH, at the office of the Director of the Indian Marine in the Government Dockyard, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on FRIDAY, the 28th instant.

MR. MAURICE FREYBERGER,

ARTIST, DECORATOR, SCULPTOR, CONTRACTOR, &c., to the P. W. Departments, Bombay and Bengal, and specially employed by the late Major C. MANT, R. E., P. W. D., is prepared to undertake and give Estimates and Designs for decorations of PALACES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BUSINESS PREMISES, & PRIVATE DWELLINGS in Colours, Gold, Stucco, &c., &c.

Town or Up-country.
ALL KINDS OF ITALIAN MARBLES SUPPLIED AND FLOORS LAID.
OFFICE AND GODOWNS,
Under Mr. E. M. Walton, Dentist, No. 3, Dean Lane, corner of Hummum-street, Bombay.

LOTTERY

IN aid of the EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, will be held at Bangalore, under sanction of Government.

Total amount of lottery Rs. 1,00,000 in 50,000 tickets of Rs. 2 each; half of which amount will be divided into 1,250 prizes, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000. The remaining Rs. 50,000 will be devoted to the establishment of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian villages in Mysore.

No member of the Association will be entitled to any remuneration for his work, in connection with the Lottery, and no portion of the funds will be devoted to money grants. No agents to be employed.

The prizes will be drawn under the immediate supervision of two scrutinizers, to be appointed by Government. Rules with list of Managing Committee, and Forms of Application, will be supplied.

Applications for tickets, with remittance in full (with return postage included), by Post Office order only, to be made to

☞ Confederacies and parties remitting Rs. 100 each will be entitled to 51 Tickets.

R. H. JAMES,
Registrar, Resident's Office, Secretary, Lottery Committee.

NOTICE

WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bona fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bona fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bona fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bona fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Comm[illegible] sioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and with[illegible] lands granted under these rules are reserved [illegible] ernment, together with the right to enter up[illegible] sume such portion of land as may be neces[illegible] amining or working mines upon payment [illegible] pensation to the grantee for loss of, or inju[illegible] surface.

G. D. BURG[illegible]
Secretary to the Chi[illegible]
The 6th April, 1882.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 26.

ACTIVE business seems to have come to a stand-still altogether. There is, no doubt, something doing in imports, but in exports the absolute stagnation now ruling is something we have not been accustomed to for some length of time. The irregularity in telegraphic communication has, no doubt, to do with it, but the main features are the scarcity of produce and the position of freights. The latter question hangs of course on the result of the tenders of tonnage made to Government, and when this is definitely known it will be easier to anticipate the probable turn of affairs.

Reuter's commercial telegrams of Monday came to hand late last night, but the movements they advised were comparatively unimportant, and to-day we have had nothing up to the time of writing. Private messages of yesterday's date, we are informed, call Cotton flat, Seeds and Wheat steady but unchanged.

EXCHANGE to-day has ruled easier. For buying the banks still name the same rates, but for selling 1-32d. worse must be quoted, the following being closing quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand	..1s. 8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	..1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	..1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	..2·13¼	,,

In GOVERNMENT PAPER, as in most other things, there has been nothing of any importance doing. For Fours sellers are asking Rs. 100⅝, but buyers name 9-16 ; nor are there many at that. Fours-and-a-half nominally are at Rs. 107⅝.

SHARES are very steady, but by no means excited. In Banks there is no change to notice. Press Companies are also unaltered and in Spinning and Weaving Mill shares the tendency at the close has been rather weaker, amounting in some instances to a decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON is nominally unchanged in value, but we have not heard of a single transaction for export during the day.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain at their previous level, but there are no buyers, and had supplies at present been on anything like a liberal scale a serious decline might have been anticipated. As it is it will take a great deal to influence dealers with the small stock they now have in hand.

FREIGHTS for the time being are anyhow. The one steamer on the Liverpool berth is being held for 35s., and the same rate is asked for Hull. The whole thing, however, depends on the number of steamers Government take up for transport. On this point nothing certain has transpired up to the time of writing, but the general idea seems to be that anything of a suitable character will be employed if tendered at a reasonable price. In that case we may see higher prices for a time, but there is a fair quantity of tonnage on the way, and with the limited supplies of produce existing, it is difficult to see how rates can be maintained at a high level for any length of time.

COALS are very firm. Three cargoes were sold yesterday to arrive at Rs. 17½ for Cardiff and Rs. 16½ for Davison's, but we have not heard of any fresh transactions to-day in the open market, although Government are reported to have bought largely both here and in Aden.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	760 xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	97

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8*
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	840
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	225

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,175
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	490
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co........	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	525
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	80 1,100
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	all	30	220
[redacted]	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,210
[redacted]	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,750
[redacted]	300	500	all	45 p.s.	600
[redacted]	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	560
[redacted]	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	360
[redacted]	[redacted]	125	125	Rs. 15	225
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,500	235	2,400
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Rs. 80	1,250
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	25	500
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	660

[redacted]

[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Bhownuggur Mills ..	1,800	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Bombay United	900	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	[redacted]	[redacted]
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	[redacted]	[redacted]
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	[redacted]
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	Rs. 25	715
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,070
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,090
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,050
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	925
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	2,225
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	870
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,345
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	212½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,270
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	840
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	935
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	715
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	327½
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,260
Soonderdas	750	,000	1,000	50	975
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	640
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	825
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	905

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B.B. & C. I. Ry. Co. ..	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	00	1,000	1,000	100	430
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	140 123½
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,545
Do. New Shares ...		500	300	...	460
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association............	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	5
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	93
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	30	430
Kemp & Co., Ld......	2,000	200	50	..	92
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	13
Oriental Goverament Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,150
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	6	..	3
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,000	100	all	..	125
Treacher & Co., Ld...	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	1,000
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,000	100	100	15	201
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld..............	20,000	25	20	..	5

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for the week ending July 22, 1882.

Open 1,457½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching..................................	90,091	0	0
Merchandise..............................	2,12,968	0	0
Electric Telegraph......................	3,039	0	0
Total Rs....	3,06,098	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,446¼ miles ....Total Rs....	3,61,377	0	0
Decrease..................................	55,279	0	0

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 22nd July 1882.

Open, 460¼ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching..................................	40,986	0	0
Merchandise..............................	57,856	0	0
Telegraph	346	0	0
Other Receipts...........................	200	0	0
Total Rs.	99,388	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1881.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching..................................	41,716	0	0
Merchandise..............................	28,163	0	0
Telegraph	376	0	0
Other Receipts...........................	100	0	0
Total Rs...............	,70,355	0	0
Increase	29,033	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain J. E. Dyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 13 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain A. Magenis, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following [illegible]ssengers :—Mr. McCrae and 12 deck.

[illegible] P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nizam, 1,606 tons, [illegible] P. Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday, [illegible] Calcutta (14th July) via Madras and Colombo, [illegible] general cargo, and the following pas[illegible] :—Mr. W. H. Taylor, Mr. Johnston Smith, [illegible]

[illegible]yd Co.'s steamer Varwaerts, 1,816 [illegible] Egger, arrived in harbour yesterday [illegible] with Mr. Ardener, and and 20 deck passengers, and the following cargo :—From Trieste.—20 packages glassware, 8 cases beads, 452 packages papers, 14 packages litho stones, 18 bales twist, 19 packages piece-goods, 2 packages stones, 10 packages colours and paint, 120 packages beer, 6 packages ropes, 1 box pearls, 2 cases buttons 7 cases lamps, 3 cases metals, 4 cases metal thread, 2 cases cheese, 10 packages hardware, 4 cases toys, and 7 cases sewing machines. From Salonica.—1 case tobacco. From Port Said.—2 boxes silver. From Aden.—5 packages ivory. From Beyroot.—1 box silver.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	From
26	Calder(s)..........	Dyer	Bussorah, July 14.
	Vorwaerts (s)	Egger	Trieste, July 14.
	Nizam (s)...........	Harris	Calcutta, July 14.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Malacca (s)	Edwards....	Zanzibar.
	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Aden and Suez.
	Java(s)..............	Magenis ..	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Burmah, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Vorwaerts, to China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July			
21	Chilka(s)...........	May	Moulmein, July 15.
22	Simoom (s)..........	Straker	Marseilles, June 25.
	Maharajah (s)	McConnell..	Singapore, July 11.
	Janet Cowan	Richardson..	Antwerp, April 6.
	Oithona	Ditchburn..	Sunderland, April 7.
	Howden	Hahn	Liverpool, Feb. 28.
	Dallam Tower	Gilmore	Liverpool, April 8.

DEPARTURES.

July 21.—Ship Cloncaird, Barques Daphne, Francis B. Fay and a Barque (showed C. F. D. B.)

July 22.—Steamers Satara and Purulia, and Barque (numbers undistinguishable).

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July			
23	Culna (s)............	....	Calcutta.
	Australia (s).......	.,....	London.
	Tibre (s).............	.....	Calcutta.
24	D.of Sutherland(s)	.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

July			
24	Tibre (s)	.. ....	Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sicily (s)—61 cases empty soda water bottles, cutlery cabanetware crockery and electroplatedware, Treacher and Co ; 16 casks brassware, N. F. Gugrat ; 15 cases copper sheets, Edward Bates and Co ; 7 bales cartridge paper, A. M. Shurufally ; 63 plates copper plates, Richardson and Cruddus ; 37 bales wool, Soonderdass Luckmedass ; 210 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 19 cases glassware and 11 crates earthenware, Surufally Mamoojee.

Incherhona (s)—50 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull ; 614 bundles hoop iron, Tezpall Gopjee ; 8 cases plate glass, Oomersey Premjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sicily (s)—86 cases glassware, Jaffer Rummull.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—1 hogshead brandy, Eduljee Cowasjee Dalal ; 2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Shannon (s)—3 casks wine, Jamsetjee Framjee.

Dryburg Abbey (s)—30 cases still hock, L. Naraen and Co ; 887 plates soft spelter, Cuma Ramjee ; 1 hogshead whiskey and 5 packages wine, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 51 cases geneva, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Armenia (s)—100 kegs sulphate of copper, Adomjee Bhayjee.

FROM GENOA.

Birmania (s)—77 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee Kathoki ; 50 cases champagne, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 5 cases note papers, Tyebally Mahamedally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Birmania (s)—30 hogsheads claret, Treacher and Co ; 42 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 35 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee ; 71 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall (s)—309 cwts myrabolams 120 cwts wheat 8 bales hemp and 50 bales wool, Dewjee Nanjee ; 837 cwts wheat, John Marshall ; 78 bales wool, Ramnarayan Shewshunker ; 21 bales wool, Jetta Purshotum ; 18 bales wool, Hurridass Goculdass ; 1 bale rags and 37 bales cotton, Ghella Luckmusee ; 93 bales cotton, Dhurumsee Ramdass ; 125 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 100 bales cotton, Soonderjee Dewchund ; 24 bales rags, Thakersey Dayall ; 52 bales wool, Becherdass Pragjee.

FOR LONDON.

Wave Queen—180 cwts coir yarn, Raysee Amerchund.

FOR ANTWERP.

Truebriton—3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Knight of the Bath (s)—6,210 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co ; 3,600 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cotherstone (s)—150 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Birmania (s)—367½ cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co ; 3 bales silk, Davidass Damodurdass.

Cochin (s)—50 bales cotton, Manidass Nanjee.

FOR BARCELONA.

Birmania (s)—305 bales cotton, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts (s)—90 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 31 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co ; 50 bales twist, Thakersee Moojee and Co ; 250 bales twist, Rajubhoy Mohomed ; 115 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mitha ; 219 bales cotton, Motichund Suntookchund ; 203 bales cotton, Bunichund Fuckerchund.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Vorwaerts (s)—8½ cwts coir rope, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

[redacted]

an hour after 6 a. m.
p. m., Madras Time.
29·721
81·2
77·5
76·2
0·850
7·8
84·7
76·9
WSW, W.,WNW WSW.
344
Fall of Rain* .... 0·03
Total fall during month .... 25·70
" " year .... 53·40
" Additional fall up to 10½ a.m. of 26th ...... 0·07.
From 12·30 a. m. to 12·30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 25.

Cox, Lieut., 14th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Poona.

Hailes, Capt., Qr.-mr.-Gl. Dept., from leave, from England.

Moore, Major, Lancaster, from leave, from England.

Lang, Col., R. E., from leave, from England.

Bushman, Col., 9th Lancers, from leave, from England.

Wace, Bt. Major, R. A., from leave, from England.

Dickinson, Lieut.-Col., S. C., from leave, from England.

Fitzgerald, Band Master, Sottish Rifles, from leave, from England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 22.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. Neill, C. S., Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commr. Central Provinces, to officiate as Commr. of the Nagpur Div from 15th April last, and until further orders.

Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C. S., Jr. Secy. to the Chief Commr., Central Provinces, and Director of Agriculture, to officiate as Secy. to the Chief Commr., vice Mr. Neill.

The services of Surg. M. G. Gaisford are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Surgn.-Maj D. Sinclair, M. B., to officiate as Inspr.-Genl. of Prisons, Sanitary Cmmr., and Chief of the Civil Medical Dept. in British Burmah, during the absence on furlough of Surg.-Maj. W. P. Kelly, M.B., F.R.C.S., or until further orders.

The Govr.-Genl. in Council has been pleased to re-appoint the Hon'ble A. Wilson to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, from the date of the expiry of his original appointment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surg. D. R. Ross, M.D., Medical Officer of the Political Residency in the Persian Gulf is granted three months' privilege leave.

Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) C. H. Clay, Bo. S. C., Commdt. Deolee Irregular Force, is appointed to hold charge of the Haraoti Tonk Political Agency, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Maj. W. J. W. Muir.

Lieut. W. A. Watson, 1st Battalion, Worcestershire Regt., is appointed to officiate as Sqd. Officer, 2nd Regt. Central India Horse on probation, from 23rd June 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. E. S. Byrne assumed charge of the appointment of Depy. Acct.-Genl, N.-W. P. and Oudh, before noon on 6th July 1882.

Mr. J. G. Combes is appointed to officiate as Presidency Post Master, Madras, during the absence on furlough of Mr. M. Percy, or until further orders. Mr. Combes received charge of the appointment before noon on 19th June 1882.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Personal Staff.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Maj.-Genl. Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., V.C., B.S.C., Commdg. Allahabad Div. :—

Lieut. F.C.E. Childers, R.A., to be Aide-de-Camp.

Commissariat Department.—The undermentioned Sub-Assist. Commissaries Genl., 3rd Class, to be Sub-Assist. Commissaries Genl.. 2nd Class :—

Lieut. W. R. Yeilding, 29th Jan. 1882 ; Lieut. C. G. B. Hervy, 28th March 1882 ; Lieut. J. P. Sparling, 30th March 1882 ; Lieut. R. B. Shawe, 17th May 1882.

Hyderabad Contingent—6th Infy.—Lieut. E. F. H. McSwiney, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, 11th N. I. to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, vice Capt. W. H. Salmon, Offg. as Wing Commdr. and 2nd-in-Command, 4th Infantry.

Furlough and Leave.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Surg.-Major W. P. Harris, M. D., (m. c.) for one year.

Promotions.—The following promotions are made subject to H. M.'s approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Major Thomas Ried Davidson, 15th July 1882. Maj. (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) Hamilton Chapman, 15th July 1882.

To be Major.—Capt. Frederick Augustus Samuel D'Acosta de St. Laurent, 9th July 1882.

BREVET.

To be Cols.—Lieut.-Col. Charles Joseph Stuart, Mad. S.C.,—20th July 1882. Lieut.-Col. John Charles Campbell Daunt V.C., B.S.C., 20th July 1882.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 10th Nov. 1881, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified :—

Col. (now Maj -Genl.) Sir L. Pelly, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., B. S. C., is placed on the list of Maj.-Genls. in consequence of the death of Maj Genl. J. A. Wright, B. S. C., on 1st Mar. 1882.

Col. C. H. Abdy., Mad. S. C., is placed on the list of Maj. Genls. in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. of Lieut.-Genl. D. S. Dodgson, C. B., Bl. Infy. on 10th Mar. 1882.

Lieut.-Genl. (now Genl.) Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B., C. I. E., B. S. C., is placed on the list of Genls.

Col. J. Marquis, B. S. C., is placed on the list of Maj.-Genls. in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Genl. R. G., Taylor, C. B., C. S. I., B. S. C., on 1st Apl. 1882.

The following promotions are made subject to H. M.'s approval :—

BREVET.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Maj. John. Shakespear Irvine, Bengal. Cavy. in succession to Major Genl. A. Wright, B. S. C., deceased. Dated 2nd March 1882. Maj. Albert. Purcell Currie., Bombay Cavy.. in succession to Lieut.-Genl. D. S. Dodgson, Bengal. Infy., transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated. 10th March 1882. Maj. Richard Graham Birch, Bengal Cavy., in succession to Genl. R. G. Taylor., C. B., C. S. I., Ben. S. C., transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st Apl. 1882. The promotion of Maj. P. Roddy., V. C., Bengal. Unattached list, to the rank of Lieut.-Col by brevet., is antedated to the 1st Mar. 1882, in succession to Maj.-Genl. C. C. Drury., B. S. C.. transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List., subject to H. M's approval.

Military Works Department.—The Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineering Estabt. of the Mily. Works Dept. from 26th June 1882 :—

Capt. J. F. Garwood, R. E., from Exce. Engr., 3rd Grade. to Engr., 2nd Grade.

Lieut. F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., from Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, to Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade.

Capt. S. J. Lambert, R.E., from Temporary Exc. Engr., 4th Grade, to Exc. Engr., 4th Grade.

Retirements.—Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) Alexander Andrew Bruce, B. S. C., late Commdt. 37th N. I., is permitted to retire from the service under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 210 of 1882, para. 21, clause 1, from 15th July 1882, subject to H. M.'s approval.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following officiating promotions are ordered from 12th June 1882 :—

Maj. H. Mc V. Crichton, R.E., Supdg. Engr., Class III., temporary rank, Mily. Works Branch, to Supdg. Engr., Class II.

Maj. H. Johnson, Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, State Railways, to Supdg. Engr., Class III.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, July 22.)

Mr. H. C. Barstow, Magis. and Collr., Cawnpore, privilege leave for 2 months, from 8th Aug. 1882.

Lieut.-Col. J. Liston, Depy. Comdr., Lalitpur, to officiate as Comdr. of the Jhansi Div., during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Kaye, or until further orders.

Mr. H. F. Barlett, Asst. Magis. and Collr., Cawnpore, to Officiate as Magis. and Coll., Cawnpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. C. Barstow, or until further orders.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
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" " " Overland Summary,
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" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
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FEBRUARY 15, 188

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer " DAPHNE" has just ARRIVED in Bombay with another Consignment of their WORLD RENOWNED IRON FRAME PIANOS, solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.
Plain square Piano.......................Rs. 750
Sympathetic square .... ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs .... ,, 1,375
PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.
Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.,

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.
HARRIS & LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS
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(Next to the Oriental Bank
BOMBAY.
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

PERSIAN GULF.

DEATH

DANIELS—July 7, at Charbar, William Charles White, the beloved and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Daniels of Bunder Abbas, aged 5 months and 22 days.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DOWN—July 23, at Belgaum, the wife of J. E. Down, Esq., Superintendent of Police, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTHS.

BURGESS—July 16, at Rangoon, the wife of Mr. G. Douglas Burgess, C. S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, of a son.

COLLEN—July 20, at Simla, the wife of Captain E. H. H. Collen, of a son.

HURST—July 21, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. J. H. Hurst, P. W. Accounts Office, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACDONALD—RUBIE—July 22, at Calcutta, Ranald, son of late James Macdonald, of Craigengower, Tighna-Cruaich, Argyleshire, to Emily Amy, daughter of Mojor Philip Rubie, Bengal Commissariat Department.

SAPORTAS—DEIGHTON—July 12, at Simla, Major A. D. Seportas, 1st Manchester Regiment, to Frances Maud Deighton, Principal, Agra College.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882.

A GREAT deal of uncertainty prevails as to the real proportions of the Anglo-Indian Expedition to Egypt. Orders have been given and countermanded so frequently that nothing positive is known as to the men who will actually sail. Yesterday we announced that the force had been entirely re-constituted, that the number of men would be reduced, that no artillery would be sent, and that some additional cavalry would be added to those previously decided on. It is now reported that only one Bombay native regiment will go, namely, the 16th. Colonel Tanner, however, has received orders to go, and so there is some probability that the 2nd Beluchees will either be included in the first despatch or follow immediately after. The three cavalry regiments are named for certain, and if they do go, the force will merely be intended as a sort of mounted police. This will be all very well if Arabi Pasha is provided with sufficient employment at Alexandria or Cairo ; but if the Anglo-Indian force is landed at Suez before Sir Garnet Wolseley is able to take the offensive, Arabi might send a strong force with artillery to attack it. A good many suggestions are made to account for the indecision respecting the Indian troops. There may, of course, be diplomatic difficulties with France, who has her say in the Canal force. But the general feeling is that there is a strong disinclination to employ Indian troops at all, but whether this arises from political or financial considerations, or from a desire on the part of Sir Garnet Wolseley and his friends to reserve all the work for themselves, of course no one at present can say.

The information which we publish from Port Said and Suez tends to establish the disagreeable suspicion that the Khedive has practically no following in Egypt. This really is the only inference to be drawn from the significant incident reported from Port Said. The Sub-Governor of the port was summoned by Arabi to repair to Cairo. He refused to obey, and, appealing to Admiral Hoskins, was sent on board one of the ships. The most remarkable circumstance, however, is that the Sub-Governor was immediately superseded by the military commander. The very fact that the Sub-Governor, on declaring his loyalty, should have had to take refuge on board a British vessel, and abandon his post to whoever chose to take it, leaves no doubt that the population are on the side of Arabi. This opinion is still further strengthened by the statement that the Governor is preparing to go on board the Penelope. The attitude of the people, indeed, exhibits a hostility to the Europeans which might prove serious were it not that a strong naval force is at hand to resist any attacks. Admiral Hoskins being Sir Beauchamp Seymour's second in command, his presence at Port Said shows that Admiral Seymour had detached a considerable portion of the squadron to guard the Canal. The Penelope, the Agincourt, the Carysfort, and the Beacon are mentioned as being at Port Said or Ismailia, while the Invincible and the Orion were to have arrived yesterday. At Suez a different state of feeling is manifested. The inhabitants of that town have so far demonstrated their loyalty to the Khedive that they have torn down Arabi's proclamations, and have allowed those of Tewfik to remain. It was reported the other day that the people of Suez were in considerable terror of being bombarded. It is quite probable, therefore, that fear of the war-vessels lying off the town may have been their principal inducement to loyalty. It will be interesting to know what has come of the Khedive's gunboats. Being ordered to proceed to Alexandria by the Khedive (*i.e.*, by Sir Beauchamp Seymour), they entered the Canal. Arabi, however, hearing of the order, advised the men to desert. If the men abandon the gunboats and repair to Kafr-ed-Dowar, it will be an incontestable proof that all fighting people, at least, are with the adventurer. Of course, the vessels cannot escape the British Fleet, but unless they have been overawed by the proximity of some ironclads, it is just possible that the men may have sunk them. A telegram yesterday stated that Arabi had declared a jehad, and that masses were flocking to his standard. He was actually said to have a following of 50,000. It is very doubtful whether Arabi would so far lose control of himself as to proclaim a jehad. If he were desperate he might do anything, but it is not likely that at this moment he would resort to such a hazardous measure. Even if he had 50,000 men about him, which is very doubtful, great numbers of them must be unfit for fighting. But if he have 30,000 men in line just now, he may be able to give Sir Garnet Wolseley a stiff job of it before his army is dispersed. Sir Garnet, being one of the heads of the Horse Guards, ought to have no difficulty in arranging for a sufficient force to meet all contingencies. The only possible obstacle is Mr. Gladstone's " financial conscience." The sums voted on Monday are, we are informed, to be defrayed by putting a half-penny on the half-year's Income Tax. The annual rate being five pence, the normal half-yearly rate would be two pence half-penny, and this will now be three pence. This will be no great burden on the British tax-payer, if he can get out of it for the half-penny. But, we fear, it will require a good many half-pence before this Egyptian business is settled. Mr. Gladstone emphatically believes in the principle that those who make wars should pay for them, and not leave the cost as a legacy for posterity. Hence we shall have no addition to the National Debt ; and when people find they have to pay ready-money for fighting they may soon get tired of it. India will pay the expenses of her own contingent. No one can seriously object to this. The safety of the Suez Canal is so vital to our commerce that we cannot reasonably grudge our contribution to the cost of protecting it.

THE Punjab is clearly destined to afford the most interesting evidence on education yet produced before Dr. Hunter and his Commission. But the results will most certainly prove fatal, in one respect at least, to the reputation of the Punjab as being the " model province." It would be very easy to show that the belief in the applicability of the term " model" is nothing else but a superstition derived from Sir Richard Temple's too generous estimate of the Punjab, when, now thirty years ago, he " wrote up" the latest and most important of English acquisitions in India. The semi-romantic glamour of Sikh history ; the fact that in the Punjab our picked troops and many of our ablest generals found, perhaps for the first time, foemen worthy of their steel ; the fact that the Punjabis remained almost unaffected by the Mutiny and furnished a loyal contingent for service in Hindostan—such are some of the circumstances which, not very logically, have led people to regard the Punjab as a pattern to be copied by all other provinces in this country. Yet it is the hard truth that nowhere in India are education, the administration of justice,—at all events in the subordinate ranks of the service,—communications, and all the other machinery requisite for the progress of society, more backward than in the Punjab. The social and political atmosphere of the Punjab differs wholly from that of Bombay and Calcutta, cities which, though separated from the " silver streak" by thousands of miles of sea, participate to the full in the life of the West. The Punjab does not reflect the better side of English civilisation ; it is the paradise of the Anglo-Indian chauvinist ; it smells of the barrack-room. This, in a sense, is perfectly natural ; a frontier province must from the mere fact of its position be more deeply imbued with the fighting spirit than any of its neighbours. At any rate, in instituting a comparison between progress in the Punjab and progress in the North-West, or Bengal, or Bombay, the political and geographical conditions of the province must be taken into account. At present we are concerned only with educational progress.

Will it be believed that popular education in the model province is more backward at this hour than it was when the country was annexed ? Whether the reader believes it or not, the fact is precisely as we state it. The statistics of the question admit of no other conclusion. The truth has come upon the Supreme Government with the force of a revelation ; so that, as will be readily understood, the Commission have received special instructions to investigate the matter exhaustively. When the Punjab was annexed, one of the first things which Mr. John Lawrence did was to take a kind of educational census of the province ; and after careful inquiry he found that there was one primary school to about two thousand inhabitants. Now there is one school to every nine thousand. It was Mr. Lawrence's intention to establish one school for every village. At this time there is only one school for every eighteen villages. In Bengal the proportion of pupils attending primary schools is one in sixty of the population, in the Punjab it is one in one hundred and eighty. One of the most unsatisfactory features of the Punjab system is the decline in the number of primary schools since the establishment of the Directorate of Public Instruction in 1865-6. We cannot at this moment give the exact figures, but there has been a falling off to the extent of several hundreds of schools, while at the same time, curiously enough, the expenditure on that class of schools has been enormously increased. To add to the difficulties of the Commission, petitions against the educational system in the Punjab have been pouring in, ever since the resumption of operations at Simla. The number of signatures since the middle of last month has averaged a thousand per day. There have been about forty-seven or forty-eight thousand signatures in all ; that is to say, about one-ninth of the total number of people who can read and write, and about one adult who can read and write to every two children who attend school. The vast bulk of the memorialists are bitterly opposed to the existing system. If their representations are correct, then the only inference is that the system of vernacular education in the Punjab is a complete delusion. Whatever the reason may be, the natives of the Punjab manifest an extraordinary interest in the educational question. The whole province, as a member of the Commission lately expressed it to us, is " seething with excitement" about its vernacular schools.

The objections are generally directed against either the exclusive use of Oordoo in primary schools, or the nature of the subjects taught ; but more especially against the former. As a memorial signed by the inhabitants of a place called Dakka quaintly expresses it, " We go to school at an early age, and spend our time in forgetting our mother tongue." The mother tongue, according to the petitioners in other places as well as Dakka is not Oordoo, but Hindi, or Mooltani, or Pushtoo, as the case may be. The difficulty will be great whether Oordoo only be recognised, or whether the other languages also are to be accepted as *media* of instruction. Pushtoo, more or less pure, is the language spoken by the semi-Afghan population along nearly seven hundred miles of frontier. We say nearly because there is a partial exception in the case of Peshawur—a very curious and suggestive exception, by the way. Oordoo, as everyone knows, was originally the camp language of the Mahomedan conquerors of India : and as Peshawur always lay in the path of conquest, and was a principal outpost of the Mogul emperors, the camp language took root and flourished in the district, so that, though Peshawur is even in our day more of an Afghan than an Indian town—ethnologically, that is—the Oordoo language is more generally used in the town and district than in any other part of the Punjab border. Next let us take the case of Delhi, the old Mogul capital. The purest Oordoo is spoken in Delhi ; but even Delhi and its district are mainly Hindi in speech, so that in consequence of Oordoo being the language of the schools, it happens that parents often send their children to the nearest Hindi schools, across the border line, on the North-Western Provinces. Natives of Delhi often say that the town should belong to the neighbouring province of the North-West, and likely enough the linguistic grievance is one of the reasons. Many of the petitions argue that Oordoo had no official standing in the province before the English conquest ; and the blunt assertion is made a hundred times over that Oordoo is patronised by the State because its officers are too ignorant of the true vernaculars, and too lazy—or too hardworked—to devote time to their acquisition. True, says, an admirably written petition from the inhabitants of Jullundur, thirty of the thirty-two or thirty-three native journals of the Punjab are written in Oordoo ; but you are wrong in supposing that Oordoo is therefore the vernacular of the Punjab,—" the people never read those newspapers." And this is quite correct : the people " never read" them ; they are bought by readers who have been taught the official language at school ; and as a matter of fact hundreds of copies of a single newspaper are sometimes bought by Government for the use of schools. Almost as great a proportion of the copies of individual papers is subscribed for by native Chiefs, so that there remains but a comparatively small residuum for distribution among the public. The Hindi party argue that the Hindi language which is spoken by the great bulk of the Punjab population is essentially identical with the Hindi tongues spoken in the North-West, in Bengal, and over a great portion of the Bombay Presidency. Hindi, in one form or another, is, they hold, the most generally spoken language on the Indian continent—and not Oordoo, as the opposite party allege ; and they also point to the fact that the Punjabi or Hindi character used in the Punjab resembles the Hindi alphabets which, being all more or less pure forms of Dev Nagri characters, are in almost universal use over the same vast tract of country. To the statement that Oordoo is universally spoken by the better classes in the Punjab, the Hindi party reply that the better educated classes speak it merely because in Government schools they cannot learn any other native tongue, and also that though they do speak Oordoo to English officials, Hindi is the language generally used in their families. They allege that, after a State patronage of thirty-two years, the Oordoo language has completely failed to make any impression upon the mass of the population. We do not enter upon the perplexing question whether it would be better to encourage the spread of Oordoo, now that it has been the official language for so many years ; or to adopt in the schools, once and for all, the *bhashas* or vernaculars of the province. The decision will rest upon the evidence to be gathered by the Commission now sitting at Simla, and probably will not be arrived at before the end of the year. We merely indicate the nature of the problem which Dr. Hunter and his associates are engaged in solving. The second subject of protest—namely, against the subjects taught in schools, is even more important and more interesting than the former. It is a most striking fact that the Punjab zemindars and *raises* are eager for the substitution of scientific and other " useful" subjects, in place of the usual " literary" pabulum which, they say, is as little nourishing as the east wind. Great numbers of the petitioners express hearty contempt for an educational system which, as they say, only produces " moonshees."

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 7.

THE Egyptian difficulty has continued during this week to occupy a prominent place in business and political circles, and there can be no doubt that it is having an unfavourable influence on our trade. As regards the Suez Canal, the Government appears now to be fully conscious of the importance of keeping the road to India intact, and it is to be hoped that England will herself have once for all to secure its protection. At the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, which was held at Willis's Rooms on Saturday, 1st July, the Earl of Derby in the chair, the Earl of Kimberley made special reference to the subject, declaring that England had a paramount interest in the Canal, and would, come what may, know how to defend the interests and honour of this nation. The dinner was very largely attended, the number sitting down being about 320, and including many prominent Members of Parliament, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Baxter, besides the Earl of Dalhousie, Viscount Powerscourt, Lord Houghton, and many others. Lord Derby's speech was an excellent essay on Free Trade. He referred to the practical collapse of the Fair Trade movement, and while deploring the protectionist tendencies prevailing on the Continent, and in the Colonies, the United States, &c., stated that he yet did not despair of the success of the cause. He paid a special tribute to India, to which he referred in the following terms :—

> I have said already that to Free-traders the sky is at this moment overcast, but in one quarter there is a prospect of better things. Light comes to us from the east, and, considering the many difficulties that surround Indian finance, and the uncertainty of a part of the Indian revenue, it is a bold step, as well as a wise one, that the Finance Minister of India has taken. (Cheers.) We have now in India a nearer approximation to absolute Free Trade than exists anywhere, except in England. All Customs duties have been swept off, except those on wine, spirits, opium, arms and ammunition, and on one or two more. There are no internal transit duties as in the old days of native States, and it is probably the first time in the history of the world that so vast an area and so enormous a population have been practically set free from commercial restrictions. If we owe to the people of India, as I think we do, reparation for some acts of past aggression and injustice, we are in the right way to make it now.

The Money Market has eased considerably with the close of the year and three months' bills are now quoted 2 per cent. The release of the public dividends has increased the supply of money, and short advances are almost unlendable at 1 to 1½ per cent. Large repayments to the Bank of England fall due to morrow. As to the future of the market, much will depend on the outturn of the crops, but with the Egyptian question assuming a more acute form a lowering of the bank rate is hardly probable for the present.

The bank return shows considerable weakness in consequence of the changes usually occurring at the end of the half-year, the proportion of the reserve to liabilities having fallen to 35 per cent. against 43 per cent. last week. The loans to the open market show an increase of £4,133,000 in the "other securities," and there is also an increase of £1,271,000 in the Government securities. The reduction of the reserve does not, however, exceed £1,182,000. Coin and bullion show a decrease of £288,000. Next week, of course, the statement will show again more normal figures.

The Stock Markets have again been violently agitated by the varying rumours connected with the Egyptian difficulty. Egyptian and Turkish stocks show no tendency to recover, and almost all other securities are in sympathy with these. The rate for Consols has been well maintained at about 99¾ to 99⅞. English Railways have been inactive, partly in consequence of the wet weather, which was not favourable to passenger traffic. American securities were firm on the whole. Indian Railways have not fluctuated much, although a depression has to be reported on account of the fears of a stoppage of the Suez Canal. In the first part of the week Bombay, Baroda dropped to 139 in order to recover to 139½-140 ; Bengal Central were easier at 4⅛-4¼ ; East Indian Ann. A relapsed slightly to 24⅞, B to 24 ⅝, ⅝, def. unchanged at 136½ ; Great Indian Peninsular firm at 138½ ; Great Indian Peninsular Debentures rose to 105½ ; Madras Guaranteed quiet at 124½, ⅝, after having been dealt in at 124 ; Oude, Rohilkund rose to 125½, but drooped again to 124½ ; Scinde, Punjab were 124½ ; South Indian 124½ ; Southern Mahratta 20 1-16 ; South Mahratta (£5 paid) 4⅝, 4 13-16. Since then Bengal Central were firmer ; Bombay, Baroda weaker ; the changes in other securities were trifling.

I append a report of the last meeting of the East Indian Railway Company :—

" The thirty-fifth annual general meeting of this company was held on Tuesday at the City Terminus Hotel under the presidency of Mr. R. R. Dean, in the absence through indisposition of the chairman, Mr. R. W. Crawford.—In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the Chairman stated that they had brought their proportion of the net receipts to this country at the exchange of 1s. 8d. the rupee. They were enabled to recommend a dividend for the half-year of 1*l*. 3s. 4d. upon the deferred annuity, and that distribution, with the dividend paid last January, and the guaranteed interest, made the dividend for the whole year 1881, 6*l*. 12s. 4d. The estimated gross receipts for the half-year ended June 30 were 2,299,000*l*., while the estimated working expenses were 774,583*l*., leaving 1,524,417*l*. If they could bring home their proportion of that amount at 1s. 8d. the rupee they would be able to pay a dividend of about 1*l*. 11s., in addition to the 2 per cent. guaranteed interest. The reduction in the third-class fare from 3 to 2½ pice had not so far been attended with unsatisfactory results. He then detailed the results of the working of the years 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881, and congratulated them on the progress of the undertaking, warmly commending the zeal of the officers in India.—Mr. C. K. Freshfield seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.—The other business having been disposed of, the usual complimentary vote terminated the proceedings.

In our produce markets there has been a lull during the week, partly produced by the apprehensions in connection with the Egyptian difficulty. The chances of the Suez Canal being blocked up are watched anxiously in Mincing-lane Markets, but there is yet by no means any sanguine feeling as to a rise being probable in consequence of such an event. A block in the Canal would doubtless affect prices in Mincing-lane, but it is felt that it would not be of long duration, if it occurs at all.

A London paper says :—

The premium paid at Lloyd's to cover war risks to vessels using the Suez Canal ranges from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per 100*l*. ; and this is designed to insure against the danger from torpedos more particularly. But we hear of a large fleet of steamers being so insured at 10s. per 100*l*. continuously until February next. These insurances of course do not involve compensation for delay, but only for damages which may be sustained through hostilities. The produce markets are not perceptibly affected by the risk of a block in the Suez Canal, partly because the Indian shipping season is practically over, while supplies of Eastern produce here are on the whole ample, and indeed excessive. It is contended, moreover, that the journey from Bombay and Calcuttta could be accomplished round the Cape in only ten and fourteen days respectively more than through the Canal, making the passage seven weeks instead of five. According to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Shipping Company's list the length of the journey is as follows :—

Leaves Calcutta.	Leaves Bombay.	Arrives at Plymouth.	Voyage from Calcutta.	Voyage from Bombay.
June 17.	June 27 ...	July 25 ...	38 days.	28 days.
July 1.	July 11 ...	Aug. 8 ...	38 days.	28 days.
July 15.	July 25 ...	Aug. 22 ...	38 days.	28 days.

As to the alleged difficulty of coaling by the Cape route, there are steamers which already go to India and Australia without difficulty. There would naturally be an increase of expense in getting produce from India by this lengthened route. The circumstances would also be such that freights would probably rise enormously.

Coffee.—Deliveries have been larger in London during the past week, and the daily receipts at Rio and Santos have decreased. The quantities brought forward in public sale have, moreover, not been so large as in the previous week. This has contributed to creating a rather more favourable tone, and Ceylon plantation was slightly dearer in some cases. Of East Indian coffee nothing was offered, but prices remain steady.

Tea.—Prices of new season's China are continuing to droop, and there appears to be no hope of a recovery. Souchong teas were quiet, Assam, new seasons, selling—Pekoe 1s. 2d., Pekoe Souchong 1s. ⅜d., Souchong 1s. 1¾d., broken tea 10¾d. to 11d.

Sugar has been fairly steady throughout, the period of principal consumption having now arrived. Brown East India descriptions, however, remain depressed. There will probably be no important change of value in this article, the approach of the beet-root crop preventing anything like a speculative rise while stocks in our ports are large.

Pepper is very firm, black Singapore 5⅞d. to 6d., while of 398 bags Aleppy in public sale 236 bags sold at 6⅛d., one lot 6⅝d., being ⅛d. dearer.

Chillies are steady, fair Zanzibar selling at 96s.

Ginger.—Cochin and Malabar steady at previous prices : medium cut 52s. ; fine, bold, and medium 66s. 6d.

Cloves.—Zanzibar are flat and ⅛d. lower with a drooping tendency, middling to fair 9⅝d. to 9¾d., low dark stalky 8¾d. to 8⅞d.

Clove Stems.—600 bags Zanzibar sold steadily at 2¼d. to 2⅜d.

Linseed is without animation. Bombay on the spot is 44s. 3d. ex ship sellers, July-August shipment by steamer 47s. 6d. buyers, and for Hull direct at 46s. The quantity afloat from Bombay and Calcutta is now 180,878 quarters as against 110,848 quarters last year.

Rapeseed.—Quiet. Brown Calcutta spot 46s., Guzerat 51s., Ferozepore 46s.

Gingelly-seed.—Very dull. Persian on the spot 40s. to 44s., as to quality.

Seed-lac.—Nineteen cases Kurrachee were bought in at 40s., except 5 cases which were sold before the public sale at this price.

In yesterday's gum sales Zanzibar gum was rather dull for medium to good, while ordinary was steady. Twenty cases sold medium amber to small pale and amber £14-5 to £15-10, medium red pickings £10-15 to £11-10.

Gum Arabic, which has lately been in great demand on account of the Egyptian troubles, is now quieter. East India is, however, fairly steady, 46 bales fair siftings fetching 25s.

Gum Olibanum is flat, and 1s. to 2s. lower. About 300 cases were sold yesterday at 39s. to 40s. 6d. for fair to good sorts, inferior 20s., siftings 16s. to 18s.

METALS.

Copper has been quiet during the week, and in consequence of large charters from Chili prices are easier. Chili bars g. o. brands close to-day at £66-15 to £67-2-6, 3 months £67-10 to £67-17-6.

Tin is in request and much dearer, five months £100-12-6 to £101-7-6, 3 months £101-10 to £102, English £104 to £105.

Cotton.—The market for raw produce has been firm during the week. At Liverpool a good business has been done, and East India cotton, for which the trade and export demand continues active, has been partially advanced. Liverpool quotations this day are :—

	G.O.	L.M.	Mid.	G.M.
Uplands	6¼	6 11/16	6¾	7¼
Mobile................	6¼	6 11/16	6¾	7¼
Texas	6⅜	6 13/16	7	7⅜
Orleans	6 7/16	6⅞	7 1/16	7⅜

	M.F.	Fair.	G.F.
Pernam	7	7 5/16	7⅝
Maceio	7	7 5/16	7⅝
Maranham	7 3/16	7⅜	7⅝

	Fair	G.Fair.
Egyptian	8⅜	9
Ditto. white.....................................	8	8½

	Fair.	G.F.	G.	Fine.
M.G. Broach ..		5 13/16	6 5/16	6⅝
Dhollera.........	4 9/16	5	5⅜	5 13/16
Oomra............	4⅝	5⅛	5 7/16	5 15/16
Compta	4⅝	4⅞	5⅛	—
Bengal	3 11/16	4	4½	4 15/16

In the Manchester market there is nowhere a sign of improvement, and business is restricted. Yarn sells quietly at ⅛d. below last week's quotations, which reduction encourages a little buying for some of the smaller markets. A little more enquiry has been experienced for Indian fancy goods, but most orders are below present quotations. A moderate business is passing for India, but the inquiry for China is very restricted.

Gold.—The demand for the Continent has continued during the week, but the withdrawals from the Bank comprise only £30,000 in coin for Paris, and the sovereign which have come to hand have been sent into the bank to the extent of £57,000.

The Minho brought from the	Brazils.	£ 4,690	
Rohilla ,, ,,	East.	35,780	
		£40,470	

The Medway has taken £18,320 to the West Indies, and the Assam £24,250 to India.

Silver.—The price has declined since our last, and some small parcels that have come to hand have been sold at 51⅞ per oz. standard. At this rate the market may be considered as tolerably steady. We have received during the week :—

From China	£ 2,520
From New York....................	£16,600
	£19,120

The Assam and Clyde have taken £151,000 to India from London, and the [illegible] from Trieste with £107,000 florins for Bombay. Dollars have also declined in value, the exchanges from China being lower. A few transactions have taken place at 51¼d. per oz., but the nearest quotation to-day is 51d. per oz. The General Weider has brought £24,000 from New York. The P. and O. steamer has taken £118,285 to China and the Straits.

Exchange on India for Banks' Drafts at 60 days' sight is 1s. 8d. per rupee. Of the 20 lakhs of rupees of India Council Bills offered for sale yesterday at the Bank of England, the only allotment, at the official minimum of 1s. 8d. per rupee was on Bombay Rs. 2,00,000, and Madras Rs. 1,00,000. Tenders will be received on the 12th instant for 20 lakhs of rupees of these Bills.

The latest quotations of exchange from the East are, for telegraphic transfers from Bombay and Calcutta 1s. 7 15-16d. per rupee, for Bank Bills at 4 months' sight from Hongkong 3s. 9¼d. per dollar, from Shanghai 5s. 2¼d. per tael. 4½ per cent. rupee paper is 89½, 4 per cent. 84.

THE LATE MULHARRAO.

REFERRING to the condition of Mulharrao, whose death is announced in our telegraphic columns, the *Madras Times* of the 25th inst. states :—

" There was a rumour very generally current in Madras yesterday that Mulharrao had died. The report was not true, but he was very seriously ill and unable to take nourishment. Captain Wylie and his medical attendants were very anxious about him, and it was feared that he might not survive the night. Probably before the present issue of the *Madras Times* is in the hands of our readers, he will have breathed his last. [illegible] have been given away in charity to the poor by the ex-Gaekwar."

THE *Madras Mail* of July 24th (Evening) says :—The ex-Gaekwar still lingers, but takes little or no nourishment. Rs. 2,000 have been distributed as a peace-offering to the poor.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THE three regiments of cavalry which are to leave India for Egypt number about 1,900 men. We hear that the 16th N. I. have received orders for Egypt in place of the 29th Beluchis, at present stationed at Kurrachee.

Two committees of survey were busily engaged yesterday in examining vessels for transport service. It was reported last evening that several B. I. S. N. Company's steamers had been taken up. The s. s. Naples and Clan Macdonald were also engaged.

THE Commissariat have everything in readiness, so the despatch of the Indian contingent ought to be very speedy. A great deal of hay, however, has yet to be placed in the depôt.

RESPECTING H. M. S. Orion, which was expected to arrive at Port Said yesterday, the *World* says :—The Orion and Belleisle, which are so badly wanted at Alexandria, because they have a shallower draught of water than other armourclads of equal offensive and defensive capabilities, were, it may be called to mind, bought in 1878 with part of the six-millions vote. Known as the Payke Sherref and Burjé Tafir, they were built by Mr. Samuda on the design of Ahmed Pasha, of the Turkish Admiralty. Each mounts four twenty-five ton guns, besides having an auxiliary armament ; has armour-plating from eight to ten inches thick, and can carry enough coal to steam considerably over a thousand miles. They are just the vessels likely to be most serviceable at Alexandria, should events take an awkward turn.

MULES FOR THE EXPEDITION.—The Commissary-General, Madras, has received orders that no mules will be sent with the Madras troops to the Egyptian expedition, but that all the mules required will be supplied by the Bengal Commissariat.—*Madras Times.*

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 25.—Yesterday forenoon the barometric depression travelled W. N.-W. nearly 400 miles ; this forenoon it travelled [illegible] N.-W. of Sutna. Consequently the barometer has fallen in Central India, the Central Provinces, and the N.-W. P., especially Sutna and Jubbulpore. In Bengal and Orissa, the barometer has risen considerably ; also somewhat in Rajputana and the Bombay peninsula generally. In the Punjab the rise is slight. At Neemuch high S.-W. winds prevail ; [illegible] coast stations the weather is moderate. Rain is very general in Northern India. Jubbulpore and Neemuch, had above 4 inches ; Chakrata and Akyab, over 2 inches ; Mussoorie, Seoni, and Salem, 1 inch and over ; Jullunder, Lucknow, Sibsagar, Dacca, Cuttack, Sutna, Guna, and Jeypore ½ to 1 inch. Previously Calicut in two days had 2 2-3 inches ; Naini Tal nearly 2 inches ; Mirzapore, ½ inch.

POONA.—The amount of rainfall Registered at Sassoon Hospital, Poona, up to the evening of the 24th inst., was 26 inches 17 cents.

—MUSSOORIE.—The *Himalaya Chronicle* says :—" We have had a very heavy and continuous fall of rain which lasted rather over 50 hours. [illegible] from noon of the 17th to noon on 19th was registered at 10·48 inches. The country as far as could be seen beyond the Sewaliks, appeared to be inundated, and the Ganges and Jumna with their numerous tributaries had changed the appearance of their silver streaks stretching far away and lost in the distance to great turbid rivers, flooding the land in large irregular expanses."

GREAT FLOOD AT MASULIPATAM.—A telegram to the *Madras Mail* from Masulipatam, 24th July, states :—On Saturday, there were heavy floods of unprecedented height. The water over the Bezwada anicut was [illegible] and overflowed the country. The Collector was out, distributing relief with the Tahsildar and Engineer. No loss of life reported yet. The canals are breached. The town is cut off from communication with the interior, except by boats. They were obliged to cut the sea dyke on Sunday. The water was highest at 4 p.m. To-day the opening at the sea dyke is [illegible] water is much lowered, and things are looking brighter. Only a few huts have been washed away in the town. There is no other serious damage, except that [illegible] several places.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
July. Previously regd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26 Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total......	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding date last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The returns from Colaba is up to midnight.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Return of rainfall at the following stations for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd July :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Panjoo	[illegible]	Ahmedabad	[illegible]
Vaitarni	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palghud	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Golwad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulsar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surat..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broach	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baroda	[illegible]	Mhow	[illegible]
Memodabad	[illegible]	Indore	[illegible]

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST. DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Wednesday, 26th July, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegraph at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and sea level.	Change in 24 hours.	Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
Kurrachee ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ratnagiri ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Karwar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mangalore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calicut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cochin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masulipatam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negapatam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHOLERA AT NANDGAON, NASSICK DISTRICT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps you are aware that there is cholera in Nandgaon and some adjacent villages. I am certain you will hardly believe me when I say that they have not sent us a hospital assistant to attend to cases of cholera ! What can they be thinking of ? [illegible]

July 23. A NANDGAONWALLA.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving [illegible]

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TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS AT PORT SAID.

ASSEMBLING OF BEDOUINS NEAR THE CANAL.

ARABI AND THE EGYPTIAN GUNBOATS.

THE agent of the Eastern Telegraph Company at Bombay sends us the following despatches received from the Company's agents :—

PORT SAID, JULY 24.

The Sub-Governor of Port Said, having been called to Cairo, refused to obey the rebel commander, and appealed officially to Admiral Hoskins for protection. He was sent on board the Mongolia.

Ismail Hamdy Pasha, the Governor, has made arrangements to go on board the Penelope.

The Sub-Governor has been superseded by an Egyptian military commander, who has taken charge of the Governorate.

The natives are getting daily more excited ; they are expected to retire to Fort Gimleh, and make an incursion in the night to destroy the European town.

Two or three of the largest tribes of Bedouins are congregating about the Canal.

The Orion and the Invincible are expected to-morrow. The Agincourt is off the port. The Carysfort is at Ismailia.

The Khedive's Aide-de-Camp arrived, and left for Ismailia immediately, bearing a letter from the Khedive for M. de Lesseps.

The Beacon has just arrived.

SUEZ, JULY 26.

Proclamations by Arabi are torn down by the natives of Suez, but those by the Khedive remain posted about the town.

Two Egyptian gun-boats, being ordered by the Khedive to proceed to Alexandria, have entered the Canal here. Arabi hearing of this ordered the crews to desert and join him at Kafre-ed-Dawar. The result of this advice is not yet known.

[Up to the time of going to press no Reuter's telegrams respecting public affairs had come to hand.]

DEATH OF MULHARRAO.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

The ex-Gaekwar Mulharrao died to-day at Madras. A month ago he was found to be suffering from dysentry, and notwithstanding the most careful medical attendance, he gradually sank. For some days his case had been almost hopeless, as he was extremely weak and able to take little nourishment. His daughter joined him at Madras shortly before his death.

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 25.

Owing to inclement weather the steeple-chases were not run on the Agram course to-day, but have been postponed to Monday, the 31st inst. Five events were set down for to-day and great disappointment was felt. The attendance was very good.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra arrived here from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast this afternoon.

The s.s. Brindisi arrived at Suez at noon on Monday, and entered the Canal at 5-30 a.m. on Tuesday.

The s.s. Cathay arrived at Suez at noon on Tuesday, and entered the Canal at 3 p.m. the same day.

The s.s. Lombardy arrived at Suez at 6 a.m. Wednesday, and entered the Canal at 10 a.m.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-0¾
8¼ lbs. do.	7-1½
40's Mule Twist	0-10¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83⅞
4½ per cent. do.	90
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes	114½
Bar Silver	52⅛

Arrival—Laleham.
Departure—Ixis.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect up to Hongkong. *Via* Amoor, perfect up to Amoy.

KURRACHEE, July 25, 11-57 p.m.—Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

THE Hon. L. R. Ashburner was entertained at dinner by the members of the Club of Western India on Monday evening. A local paper says :—"There were about 83 members present, almost all the chief officials. The occasion of the banquet was the cordial recognition of Mr. Ashburner's services, public and private, prior to his farewell to the shores of India, early next month, after a course of long and varied experience in his official duties in connexion with the administration of public affairs."

THERE is a prospect of a small body of Lady Nurses being sent from India to Egypt for service in the hospitals of the English force. Volunteering is reported to have already commenced.

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. GRANT DUFF was expected to return to Ootacamund, on completion of his tour, yesterday.

THE Hon'ble A. Wilson has been re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR, Quarter-master General in India, is reported to have applied for an extension of leave for six months.

THE establishment of a Central School of Musketry at Poona is said to have been sanctioned by the local Government.

A SAD occurrence has taken place near Meerut. A Sergeant Whittaker, of the R. A., was out shooting, and accidentally peppered a boy. He was, it would seem, set upon by the villagers, and shot two—one on the first attack, and the second who followed him as he ran away. Sergeant Whittaker lay hid in the fields all that night, and was brought in in a high state of fever by his comrades, who went to look for him next day.

IT is reported that the petroleum difficulty is likely to be solved without recourse to legislation, as an Indian patent has been taken out for an invention having for its object the conversion of inflammable kerosine-oil, irrespective of its quality, into a bland or non-inflammable kerosine-oil which may be burned either in a kerosine lamp or a common pottery *chirag*.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Surat, on the 22nd instant, Mr. White, the Chairman, brought forward a resolution to pay Rs. 500 towards the cost of pulling down the Surat Fort. This was opposed by some of the commissioners, who alleged that there was no necessity to destroy the fort, and that the President had no authority to spend the money. The latter explained that the Civil Surgeon had given it as his opinion that the fort interfered with the free passage of fresh air into the city, and that he was empowered to sanction any payment up to Rs. 500. The motion was thereupon agreed to.

IT is reported that, in view of the representations lately put forward of the disadvantages under which Staff Corps officers labour, as compared with those of the British service, it is not unlikely a Commission or Committee will be shortly appointed to consider the whole subject, and propose an effective remedy for the evils complained of. The *Pioneer* explains that "the principal condition to be aimed at is the acceleration of Staff Corps promotion in the junior grades to a rate approximating that which now temporarily obtains in the British service, an acceleration which, however, must necessarily be aimed at without the introduction of compulsory retirement—a mode of stimulating promotion which it is felt would not be agreeable to Indian officers."

A SERIES of recent appointments seems, the *Englishman* remarks, to point to a desire on the part of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to remedy that most undesirable phenomenon in the Indian Army, the service of senior regimental officers under their juniors. By the transfers of Captain Webb from the 3rd B. C. to the Adjutancy of the Calcutta Volunteers ; of Major Skene from the 43rd to the 33rd N. I. ; of Major Vyvyan from the 40th to the 38th N. I. ; and by the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Channer to the 32nd Pioneers, four of these anomalous positions have been rectified. Captain Webb was serving under Captain Garbett his junior ; Lieutenant-Colonel Channer was placed under a Major ; Majors Skene and Vyvyan were both serving under Majors junior to themselves in the service. It is to be hoped, our contemporary adds, His Excellency may continue in the good course he has begun by setting this matter aright.

THE *Indian Volunteer Ga*[illegible] manding Officers of Volunt[illegible]

had a communication addressed to them by the Government asking their opinion on certain questions with reference to concessions by the Government, in financial and other matters, asked for. "We believe that some of these concessions have already been allowed."

THE Lahore paper has some sensible remarks on the subject of the rumoured sympathy of Indian Mahomedans with Arabi Pasha and his party in Egypt :—"No reasoning person of the Mahomedan faith can really desire to see the Egyptian route threatened, or England's communication with India imperilled. The weakening of England's hold upon this country cannot possibly be desired by any rational native, but least of all by the Mahomedans. Were the case possible that our military tenure should be so enfeebled as to render the maintenance of our power difficult, would not the relaxing of the bonds of order be to the prejudice of every inhabitant of the country, except the criminal classes and the scum of the bazaars ? . . . The Mahomedan in India leans much upon the power of England. In the Punjab that power released him from an oppressive subjection, under which he would certainly again fall. Much more so was this the case throughout Hindostan, for the little finger of the Mahratta was thicker than even the loins of the Sikh. It is one of the extraordinary delusions which prevail among Englishmen—and even Hindus, as well as Mahomedans—that the last were the masters of Hindostan, superseded by ourselves. People talk as if the bitterness of the Mahomedan arose from the fact that he, the conqueror of Hindostan, had been reduced to subjection by the English—the fact, on the contrary, being that he was reduced to subjection by the Hindu, and was rescued by the English . . . In the words of Mr. Hunter—"The British won India, not from the Moghals, but from the Hindus." We rescued the Mahomedans from a subject and oppressed position ; and into this, if we were removed, they would again fall. They, at any rate, have no cause to desire any shock to our dominion ; nor indeed do we credit their doing so."

AN amusing instance of a woman asserting her rights is reported from Madras. A member of the Telegraph Department, on hearing that volunteers were required for service in Egypt, at once applied to the Superintendent to be sent with the expedition. This step was, however, taken against the wishes of his better half, who determined upon making a counter-move to save her gallant spouse from the dread chances of "horrid war," and wired the following protest to the Superintendent :—"Husband not responsible for his acts. 'Egypt' on the brain. Please don't send him."

THE *Pioneer* has the following :—We learn from private sources at home that it has been ascertained beyond a doubt by the police at home that two of the murderers of Sir Frederick Cavendish were in the House of Commons on the night that his appointment as Secretary for Ireland was announced, and that all the four murderers travelled to Holyhead (first class) in the same train as their victim. If this fact has really been ascertained, the tracing and arrest of these men should be but a matter of time.

A LONDON correspondent writing on the 7th July, says that the thermometer then stood at 62° and 65° with wind and rain, and overcasts were the order of the day.

A SERIOUS accident occurred on July 5, at Drury-lane Theatre, during the representation of "Macbeth." In the last scene, while Mr. W. Rignold and Mr. J. H. Barnes were fencing in the closing combat between Macbeth and Macduff, Mr. Barnes, instead of passing his sword by the side of his opponent's body, thrust it by accident into his chest. Medical assistance was immediately obtained, and it was found that a wound had been inflicted which has turned out to be of such a serious character that, says the *Globe*, "Mr. Rignold will be unable to appear at present, and his part will be taken by Mr. Swinburne."

THE home Military correspondent of the *Englishman* is severe in his criticism of the General Order on the subject of mess expenses, which we published last week :—"The cost will fall more lightly upon the junior than upon the senior officers . . . If the public imagine that from henceforth poor officers will be enabled to do in the service just as much as rich ones they will be egregiously mistaken. Officers probably in future will have parties in their own rooms, and get their supplies from tradesmen in the town instead of from the mess. It will also tend to make cliques in the regiment, in fact be utter ruination, and instead of it being easier for a poor man to live in the service it will be impossible in the future. But it is not difficult to foresee that in a very few years there will not be a gentleman left in the Army, rich or poor."

ALL those who are interested in the real efficiency of the military services in India, the *St. James's Gazette* says, will be glad to hear that the Viceroy and his military advisers have at last resolved to adopt Colonel Low's revised scheme of transport.

THE Teheran correspondent of the *Independence Belge* describes Ayoub Khan as "quite a young man, of proud and noble bearing, with sweet looks, and courage written in every line of his royal aspect." He has been well received by the Shah, the correspondent adds, enjoys a liberal pension (Eastern princes are good to each other in time of misfortune), frequents the Court, and is allowed to maintain a train of 300 cavaliers.

THE semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of July 7 states that, according to telegrams received from trustworthy sources, acts of violence have been committed by the Chinese against Russian subjects in Kuldja. It is added that a Commission has now been appointed to inquire into the matter, and strict instructions have been despatched from Pekin with a view to the establishment of order.

NINE thousand copies of a proclamation which had been printed on a secret press, and which bore the signature of "Nicholas Constantinowitch," have been discovered in the Russian Ministry of Marine at St. Petersburg. Immediately after the discovery the director of the department in which the proclamations were found committed suicide.

THE case of the ill-treatment of English engineers on board the Spanish steamer Leon XIII. formed the subject of a question in the House of Commons on July 6. Dr. Cameron asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, it being admitted that the Spanish Consul at Singapore advised the captain of the Leon XIII. to disobey the writ of *habeas corpus* ordering him to produce the three English engineers imprisoned on board that vessel, and was a party to their forcible abduction, it was intended to recall his *exequatur*. Sir C. Dilke said that Her Majesty's Government, although they had, through their Minister at Madrid, represented the gravity of the Spanish Consul's proceedings in this matter, had given him credit for having acted from zeal for the protection of his countrymen against a proceeding which he supposed to be an interference with their rights ; and, under the circumstances, Her Majesty's Government had not felt disposed to resort to the extreme measure of withdrawing the Consul's *exequatur*.

A CORRESPONDENT at King William's Town, writing on June 7, says :—"Chinese" Gordon assumed command of the Colonial forces at headquarters here on the 1st instant, succeeding Col. Clark, C.B., who has held the position for nearly two years. The cost of Colonial defence . . . averages 137*l*. a man, and, as may be supposed, the general has been surprised at this wasteful expenditure. Retrenchment, or rather economy, is, therefore, the order of the day, and General Gordon has begun with his own salary. In the estimates the commandant-general's salary is set down at 1,200*l*., with 300*l*. more "in lieu of travelling expenses." On the day General Gordon took command, he issued a Colonial forces order from which I extract the following :—"The sums provided on the estimates under the head of Colonial Defence Vote 26A, Salaries 'Commandant-General,' and Allowances 'Commandant-General in lieu of Travelling Expenses,' will in future be administered as follows :—Salaries—Commandant-General 800*l* per annum ; military and private secretary, 400*l*. per annum. Allowances—From 300*l*. per annum provided for travelling expenses will be defrayed all expenditure incurred by the commandant-general and his personal staff in moving from station to station, supported by the usual vouchers to be submitted from time to time to the paymaster-general." This order appears to be the only instance in the history of colonial militaryism in which an officer has refused to draw the pay voted to him, and given a third of it to another officer.

MR. PLAYFAIR seems to have placed himself in rather an awkward position, the *St. James' Gazette* remarks, and the sooner he extricates himself from it the better. In answering Mr. Callan on Tues-(July 5) day he stated that he did not give any information to certain newspapers concerning the reasons which induced him to name the Irish members for suspension on Saturday (July 2). The next day he admittedthat he did make the communication he was accused of making, and which he denied that he had made. But he added that it was a private and confidential communication. According to the *Echo*—and the *Echo* is likely to be well informed—the person to whom the communication was made was expressly requested by the Chairman of Committees to make its purport known to the reporters in the gallery. It is very inconvenient that imputations of this kind should be made ; and [illegible] are awaiting an explanation of this little [illegible] some curiosity.

BANGALORE RACES.

FIFTH DAY, 22ND JULY.

FINE weather yesterday afternoon brought a most successful race meeting to a close. The attendance throughout the whole five days was very good, and the racing particularly so. As regards the arrangements, they were as perfect as it is possible for them to be on race days at the course, where the "best laid plan of mice and men aft gang aglee ;" and too much cannot be said in praise of the manner in which Major Saunders, and those who assisted him, carried out their plans for the comfort and convenience of the public. Six events appeared on the card for the day. The All-horses Consolation Stakes was a walk-over for Palmerston ; and the Auction Stakes for all horses having secured no entries whatever, only four events were competed for, to which was added the usual John-Gilpin ride of the Silladars. Palmerston on this occasion appears to have thought it better to oblige his votaries for once. It still remains an unexplained mystery why Palmerston should have proved so fickle in spite of the splendid form in which he was, and the horses against which he ran, and should have sustained his reputation so well on the last occasion. The following are the results of the day's races.

WINNERS' HANDICAP.—Rs. 500. 2 miles. For all horses. Forced for winners, optional to losers at Rs. 50. Rs. 50 for each race won, and Rs. 50 for a start.

Rajah of Paikpara's b aus h Palmerston, 9st., Vinall	1
Mr. Apcar's ch aus m Queensland, 9st. 5lb., Tingey	2
Mr. Herbert's ch aus g Linkboy, 9st. 5lb., Bowen	3

The field was despatched to an even start, Palmerston passing the stand the first time with Linkboy at his girths. This order was continued past the mile-post down the hill, when Queensland closed up and ran in company with Linkboy till making the turn for home, when Linkboy was out of the race. Palmerston, who ran a grand horse all through, was challenged by Queensland on coming into the straight for home, and a magnificent race ensued, Tingey being beaten by a short length. Time 3m. 55s.

WINNERS' HANDICAP.—Rs. 500. 1½ mile. For Arab and Country-bred horses. Forced for winners, optional to losers at Rs. 50. Rs. 50 for each race won and Rs. 50 for a start.

Mr. Abdool Rahamon's b a h Rataplan, 9st. 10lb., Hackney	1
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's b a h Dictator, 8st. 12lb., Oomer	2
Col. Utterson's g a g Grey Warrior, 8st., Kurreem	3
Mr. Whitehead's b a h Euphrates, 9st. 7lb., Bowen	0
Aga Ali Askar's b a h Copenhagen, 8st. 10lb., Cozens	0

After a slight delay, owing to Dictator bolting, the horses were got together, and sent off to a fair start. Dictator made the running at a rattling pace, with Rataplan in close attendance. In this order the stand was passed for the first time. On going down the dip, Dictator still led, with Euphrates and Grey Warrior at his heels, the rest following in a bunch. At the ¾ mile from home they all got together, when a most exciting race ensued, and whips were vigorously used up the straight. Rataplan, answering gamely, was landed a winner by half a length in 3m. 27s.

CONSOLATION STAKES.—Rs. 400. R. C. and a distance. For all horses that have started and not won during the meeting.

Rajah of Paikpara's b aus h Palmerston	w. o.

CONSOLATION STAKES.—Rs. 400. R. C. For Arab and Country-bred horses that have started and not won during the meeting. Rs. 10 for each horse entered, and Rs. 50 for a start.

Col. Utterson's b a h Blacklock, 8st. 12lb., Vinall	1
Mr. Suliemon Abdul Wahid's g a h Tara, 8st. 3lbs., Oomer	2
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's b a h Reformer, 9st. 10lb., Hackney	3

For some unexplained cause, the start was effected when Tara was about ten yards in advance of the two other horses that started, and of course she took the lead so generously given to her by the starter, and went at a swinging pace down the dip, followed by Reformer and Blacklock. On reaching the ½-mile post, and making the turn for home, Blacklock, who had been lying back all the time, made up to his horses, and, under the masterly management of Vinall, came in an easy winner by a couple of lengths. Time, 2m. 31s.

PONY RACE.—Rs. 200. ½ mile. Free Handicap with a starting sweep of Rs. 20.

Mr. Ernest's br ch p Forget-me-not, 9st., Cozens	1
Major Mansell-Pleydell's g a p White Flag, Vinall	2
Aga Jan's g a p Diadem, 8st. 9lb., Hackney	3
Mr. Westlake's g ch p Chance, 8st. 4lb., Oomer	0

Four ponies faced the starter for this event, and after one false start they were sent away to a not over good one. Forget-me-not at once made to the front, and was never caught, coming in an easy winner by a couple of lengths or so, in 58 seconds. The field, it may be mentioned, came home in the exact order in which they were entered on the card.

The closing, and most entertaining, event of the day was the Silladar Race for a purse of Rs. 50 presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, with Rs. 50 added from the fund. About thirty horses came forward for this race, and getting away as they liked, they came in helter-skelter, their riders plying their whips without ceasing, in a most laughable manner. The winner, in his excitement, quite forgot to stop whipping his horse long after passing the post.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT.

THE following are the reports of the Agricultural Department ou the weather prospects of the crops throughout Iudia, for the week ending the 18th July :—

General Remarks.—The moonsoon has continued to give general rain throughout the country. The fall has been light in most districts of the Madras Presidency, save in the extreme south, where damage from excessive rain is reported. In Coorg the rainfall has again been heavy, and in Mysore and in the Nizam's territories and Berar sufficient. In the Bombay Presidency, the rain has been very heavy in some parts (including Sind), and good or fair in others ; in the Central Provinces good in some districts and excessive in others ; in the Central India and Rajputana States and in the Punajab, good almost everywhere ; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh good in a few districts and light generally ; in Bengal heavy towards Orissa, good in Bengal proper, and light in Behar ; in Assam light in some places, fair in others ; and in British Burmah heavy in two districts and good in others. There are, however, a few limited tracts from which no rain has been reported during the week under report, notably the Tanjore district in Madras, the Kolar district in Mysore, and Umballa in the Punjab.

General prospects, where not affected for the time being by excessive rain or flood as in Tanjore, Kanara, Hoshangabad, Coorg, and Debrugarh, or by insufficient rain as in Chingleput or in parts of two districts of Bombay and of four districts in Bengal, are very favourable, as sowing operations are nearly complete and the young crops are doing well. The harvest of jute in Bengal promises to be a good one ; generally sugar and indigo are doing well throughout Northern India.

Madras State, July 12th.—General prospects good.

July 19th.—No rain at Tanjore ; general prospects good.

Bombay—Sowing mostly completed ; transplantation in progress : rain general, heavy in Sind and several districts of the Presidency, where immediate break is required, but more rain is needed in a few talukas of Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar ; cholera in Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Thana, and parts of Kathiawar ; fever and cattle-disease in a few districts.

Bengal—Rain fell in all districts during the week, more rain is wanted in several places for transplanting late rice ; prospects of jute and sugarcane excellent ; early rice is being harvested in some places in Central and Eastern Bengal ; manufacture of indigo proceeding generally, with average outturn, except in Durbhunga where the crop is said to be very uneven ; cholera still very prevalent in Birbhoom, and cases are also reported from a few other districts ; fever has appeared in some districts.

N. W. Provinces and Oudh.—Rain general throughout the Provinces, but light except in Jhansi ; agricultural operations still in progress ; sowings germinating well and prospects so far good ; prices have a tendency to fall ; cholera still continues in eastern districts, but general health fairly good ; cattle-disease in Sitapur and Kumaun.

Punjab.—Rain has been general except in Umballa ; health good ; prices of food-grains generally are falling.

Central Provinces.—Weather continues cloudy and wet ; heavy rain has fallen in most districts ; sowings continue ; prospects favourable cholera and small-pox still reported ; prices steady.

British Burmah.—Some cholera in Prome and Tharawaddy, and a few cases in the other districts of Pegn and Irrawaddy and in Akyab ; a little small-pox in Toungho, otherwise public health good ; cattle-disease continues, somewhat prevalent ; rain more plentiful in places where it was wanted.

Assam and (Cachar).—Weather intensely warm ; rain much wanted ; state of dumahi and murali crops and tea good ; ploughing for sali crops retarded by want of rain ; common rice 21 5-16 seers per rupee ; 2 cases of cholera reported from Lakhimpur ; cattle-disease reported in the Sadr tahsil, some cases also in Nalakandi.

Mysore and Coorg.—Rain has fallen abundantly throughout the province, except in the Kolar district where the ragi crop is suffering, elsewhere crops generally in good condition ; transplanting of paddy commenced in some places ; prospects favourable ; public health good ; fever and murrain abating ; prices unaltered ; Cauvery river again in high flood.

Berar and Hyderabad (Hyderabad.)—Total rainfall from 1st January 10·21 inches ; kharif crops benefitted by the rains of the week ; rabi crops continue to be sown ; tanks have received a considerable quantity of water ; fever and cattle-disease prevail in places ; prices—wheat 16, common rice 11, white juari 24⅞, yellow juari 27½, and tur 25 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India States (Morar Gwalior.)—Health and prospects good.

Rajputana (Ajmere, July 18th.)—Sowings progressing ; seasonable weather ; few cases of cholera still occurring.

Nepal (Katmandu.)—Transplanting of rice nearly finished.

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APPEAL AGAINST MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Webb, the appeal case of the Manockjee Petit Mill Company, appellants, and Bombay Municipality, respondents, came on for hearing. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the appellants, and the acting Advocate-General for the respondents.

Mr. Farran said the appellants appealed against an order assessing their property—one property at Rs. 53,019 and another at Rs. 35,517. Having read the notice dated 9th May, 1882, informing the appellants of the assessments, Mr. Farran said a preliminary point arose as to whether the Municipal Commissioner had the power in the middle of the year to alter the valuation deliberately arrived at, and mentioned in the assessment book, at the beginning of the year. His contention was that when property was valued by the Municipal Commissioner for the assessment book for a particular year, and when that valuation had been confirmed and allowed, the Commissioner had no power to alter the valuation so arrived at. He appealed also on the ground that the assessment was excessive, but his learned friend would, he thought, agree with him that it was desirable to have his Worship's opinion on the question of law as to whether the Commissioner had the power to make a "revised valuation," as he called it.

The magistrate.—If it is held that he has not that power it will be quite unnecessary to go into the question of valuation.

Mr. Farran said the assessment had been revised under section 81 of the Municipal Act. He would call attention to the correspondence which had taken place, and which showed how the question had arisen. The Municipal Commissioner took it into his head to increase, without giving appellants notice, the assessment from Rs. 22,416 to Rs. 53,019. This was done entirely behind the backs of the appellants. The Act provided that a valuation should never become final until the owners of the property had had the opportunity of complaining, and a certain number of days were given them within which they might complain. Before calling attention to the Act, which the Municipal Commissioner had altogether misconstrued, he would refer to the correspondence. On the 6th March the Commissioner sent to the appellants a notice that the valuation of their property in Breach-candy had been increased to Rs. 53,019 from the 1st January, so that it was retrospective—

The magistrate.—The assessment had taken place a year before.

Mr. Farran said it had, and it came into force on the 1st January. Notice was given that objection against the valuation should be made within ten days of the receipt of the notice, and afterwards the assessment would be confirmed. Within these ten days the valuation was liable to be corrected on the representation of the owners of the property. On the 16th March the plaintiffs wrote to the Municipal Commissioner pointing out that the assessment of the mills had been more than doubled, protesting against the increase, and requesting that the assessment might be reduced to the former figures, and that they might know on what principle the increase had been made. On the 4th May the appellants received a reply to the effect that the special notice of the 6th idem was withdrawn, and that the company would be assessed on the amount at which their property was entered in the assessment book in the previous year. The appellants were requested to understand that the Municipal Commissioner did this without prejudice to his right to increase the assessment under section 81 of the Municipal Act, and that the letter was not to be construed into an admission of the validity of the objections the appellants had thought fit to raise. On the 10th May the appellants were informed that the assessment had been amended under section 81 of the Act, that their names had been inserted in the assessment book, and that their property had been assessed at Rs. 53,019 from 1st January, 1882. But the names of the appellants were not then inserted, as their names had always been in the book, nor had their property been assessed at Rs. 53,019. What had been done was that the old assessment had been revised. The section under which this was done only gave power to amend in cases where there had been a miscalculation or a mistake. The intention of the Act was that the rate should be fixed for a year. But where certain changes had been made and new property was built these things were inserted under section 81, and in that case notice was to be given under section 81; but in no other case. On the 15th May the appellants wrote that the amended assessment in both cases was more than double that of the previous assessment, and that there had been no advance in the rateable value of the properties to justify the increase. On the 18th May the appellants gave notice of appeal, and called for the grounds on which the enormous increase had been made. They wrote again to the same effect on the 30th May, but received no answer to their inquiry. On the 15th June, however, they were informed by the Municipal Commissioner that the basis on which the several valuations had been fixed was the measurement of the respective buildings. The valuation had been fixed at the rate of Re. 1-8 per square yard of mill flooring and Re. 1 per square yard for the outhouses, &c. On the 28th June the solicitors to the appellants wrote to the Commissioner to the effect that his action was illegal, and that he had no power to increase the assessment in the manner he had done. On the 24th July they received a letter saying that the basis on which the former valuation was calculated was the measurement of the building as supplied by the company, the valuation being fixed at annas twelve per square yard for the mill flooring and annas eight for outhouses, &c. What had been done was this, that the measurement in both cases and the valuation were based on superficial measurement of the property. So they would see that it was not by reason of any error of measurement or calculation, or matter of that kind, that the change was made ; it was simply a re-valuation of property. And such re-valuation was not provided for in the Act. The rates were to be fixed during the currency of one year, and the year commenced from the 1st January of the succeeding year. Section 71 provided that the first valuation should be made merely provisional until the owner of the property had been heard with reference to it. Section 78 said that when a valuation under section 71 had been completed the Commissioner should give public notice of the day, not less than 15 days from the date of the notice, when he would proceed to revise the measurement and assessment, &c. So that what the section really provided for was a provisional valuation by the Commissioner. The rates assessed should be deemed to be the rates for the whole year for which the assessment was made, and each year was to be from the 1st January. Section 81 provided that the Commissioner might at any time amend the assessment book by inserting the name of any person whose name should be in it, or the name of any property previously omitted, or striking out the name of a person, or by increasing or reducing the amount of rates, but not by re-valuing the property, for he had only power to make due alterations or amendments in the rates. A person must get notice in all cases where property had not been entered in the book at all, and that was the only provision for giving notice. He thought he was correct in saying that in a case like the present it was not necessary to give notice at all if it came under section 81. The mere fact that the Commissioner had given the appellants notice did not affect their case at all. If they passed from the words of the section to the intention of the Legislature in the enactment passed, they would see it was clearly not intended, after providing for a quasi-judicial fixing of the rates, to allow a Municipal Commissioner to alter the assessment at any time during the year. Both on the wording of the Act and the general principle of the measure there could be no doubt that such revaluation of the property as the Commissioner resorted to was entirely beyond the purview of the Act. If he could alter the assessment of the property then there was nothing to prevent him altering it that day month, and so on every month in the year. If a mill declared a large dividend in the current year the Commissioner might, if his own view was correct, again raise the assessment. The valuation was fixed once for all at the beginning of the year, and companies and individuals had a right to expect that they might base their calculations on the rate so fixed. If the Municipal Commissioner's contention was correct he might impose great burdens on the subjects. It was not only the case of one mill in this instance, but a re-valuation had taken place of an entire class of property. Suppose the property diminished in value and the companies wished for a revaluation, could they come in and say they wanted a reduction! The only ground on which such an application could be made was that of a clerical error. If valuation were made at the beginning of the year by the Commissioner, and the owners of houses appealed and the magistrate fixed what was a proper rate, the Municipal Commissioner could, according to his own opinion, the next week revalue the property under section 81, and restore the old assessment. Counsel then quoted cases showing that words having regard to the imposition of taxes should, when there was any doubt as to their meaning, &c., be construed in favour of the subject.

The Acting Advocate-General, on behalf of the Municipality, contended that the word "rates" in the different sections of the Municipal Act was used in two separate senses. It was not that the rate which was appealed against in this case was the rate which had to be fixed at the commencement of the year by the Corporation. That rate was a rate of from 8 to 12 per cent. on the annual value of houses in Bombay. It was a rate that under section 67 had to be fixed by the Corporation before the commencement of the year. Under section 69 property could be assessed at not less than 8 and not more than 12 per cent. of its annual value. That was the rate the Corporation had to fix at their annual meeting, but it was different from the rates referred to in section 81. The Commissioner had no power to increase or decrease the rate fixed under section 67, the consolidated house-rate, which was, he believed, 8 per cent. at present. The Corporation fixed the rate at which the "rates" should be levied. Coming to subsequent sections, they found that the word "rate" was used in totally different meanings. The word "rates" in section 81 really referred to a different thing altogether from what the appellants supposed. It referred to the amount payable by persons who were assessed under the Act, and after a calculation had been made of the value of their property. The word "rate" in section 67 referred, amongst other things, to the rate of eight, nine, or ten per cent., as the case might be. All the Commissioner had done was to raise the rate referred to in the subsequent section, not the one which the Corporation directed should be levied, but the amount payable by householders. They might therefore leave section 67 out of consideration altogether. The question was whether under section 81 the Commissioner had power to alter the "rates so assessed" which did not mean rates of 8 or 9 per cent. The terms of section 81 were as wide as they could expect, for they stated that the Commissioner might amend the assessment by increasing or reducing the amount of the rates. The amount of rates referred to in section 81 must mean those referred to in section 80, and they did not mean the amount of the rates fixed by the Corporation under section 67. If the Act intended only to give power to the Commissioner to rectify mistakes it would have said so, but the fact was it gave him the fullest possible power to reduce or increase the rates referred to in section 80, and as he could not under section 67 increase the percentage, this was the only course he could pursue, unless his Honour held that the two clauses of the section relating to increase and reduction of rates were confined to cases of mistake. The only inference was that the Commissioner when he had the power to increase or reduce the amount of the rates referred to in the section must have the power of increasing the valuation on which the amount entered in the assessment book had been arrived at. In every case in which the Commissioner made any alteration in the amount of rate payable there lay an appeal to that court, and there was therefore nothing hard in that power being vested in the Commissioner. Before any rate could be levied notice must be given, and when a bill was sent demanding payment of the increased rate it was equivalent to notice of the amendment ; and the time for appeal came. But as a matter of fact an owner of property got independent notice besides this. Appeals had frequently been made under section 81 exactly similar to this, the only difference being that this was a case of a mill in which it was difficult to ascertain the annual value of the premises : consequently a somewhat arbitrary scale had to be laid down. What the Commissioner wanted to do so far as the appellants were concerned was to increase the amount of the rates ; and that was what the section gave him perfect liberty to do.

Mr. Farran, in his reply, remarked that his learned friend misstated the notice. It said that the appellant's name had been inserted in the assessment book as if it had never been there before. His learned friend had not answered, or attempted to answer, the general objection that the occupier should have notice before the assessment of his property was revised. His friend said, "Oh, the words of the section are so and so ;" but that was not sufficient. There was only one section, section 74, that his learned friend had referred to, which called for comment. It referred to a fraudulent misstatement of the value of a house, and that would be a clear case of misstatement, which he (Mr. Farran) contended was not the case here. Section 84, the learned counsel affirmed, had no application. It would enable the Commissioner to strike out the rate altogether. That was the probable inference to be derived from the section, although it did not say so. Section 83 fairly fell within the last part of section 81, and referred to the case of a house newly built or a house rebuilt. In the case of enlargement of a house the property was brought on the books. The Act did not say so ; and it would be as difficult a question for his Worship to determine as the question in this case. The next portion of his learned friend's argument was one that struck him with wonder. He said they had nothing to do with the valuation ; they had only increased the rate. The contention was absurd. They could not alter the rate without altering the valuation. What they had done was that they had altered the valuation. If they had raised the rate without increasing the valuation, then it was at once a case for appeal, because the Act did not give the Commissioner the power to do so. The Act gave him no power to raise the rate without increasing the valuation. Then, his learned friend said, if the rate was increased, no doubt an increase of valuation was implied. His learned friend asked his Worship to read in the Act words which were not there. It was not a case of necessary inference. Perhaps they might imagine that it was within the contemplation of the Legislature ; but if it was, they had not said so. As to section 128, Mr. Farran said that the notice there referred to was the notice under section 81. Lastly, his friend had said that, if his Worship referred to the records of his court, he would find cases where there had been appeals, and this point had not been raised.

The magistrate said he did not remember the point was raised since he was there.

Mr. Farran remarked he would say in the presence of the solicitors of the Corporation that no Commissioner had ever before attempted to do what had been done in this case ; that is, no such sweeping amendment of assessment had been made. The only argument of his learned friend consisted in a reiteration that the section allowed it.

Mr. Crawford said his Worship might remember the case of the G. I. P. Railway, decided by Mr. Cooper under section 81.

Mr. Farran said if section 81 gave the Commissioner such arbitrary power as to amend the valuation of a house behind the back of the owner, it would be a case of great hardship even though there was an appeal to his Worship. Mr. Farran argued that it could not possibly have been the intention of the Legislature that the valuation should be altered behind the back of the owner of the building.

Some discussion took place as to whether both parties would consent to a case being stated under the provisions of the Code.

Mr. Lang thought his Worship had the power to state a case for the High Court.

The magistrate said he wished he had the power ; but he did not think he had it.

Mr. Farran said he doubted very much if the magistrate had got the power ; but he had not looked into the Act with the object of seeing if his Worship had the power.

The magistrate reserved his decision, saying he would give the parties notice when he was ready to give it

CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST A POLICE SEPOY.

THE trial of the police sepoy Wittoo Babajee (No. 870A) on the charge of perjury preferred against him by Mr. Pandurang Raghoba, a managing clerk of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Ryan.

Mr. Craigie prosecuted, and Mr. Payne defended the accused.

Mr. Pandurang Raghoba deposed that on the morning of the 19th June he, Mr. Craigie, and Wussonjee Jairam went to the office of the last-named person in Hummum-street. The witness was there assaulted by the accused. He did not touch or push the defendant in any way. He was present in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court when the accused was examined on oath, and he heard the accused swear that he was pushed by the witness. The accused had stated further on oath that when Mr. Craigie ordered Wussonjee to open the office the witness gave him a push.

The witness being cross-examined, said he had not taken a note of the defendant's evidence at the time when it was given. Witness was speaking from memory. He could not swear that the persons who looked on did not listen to what was going on. Some persons told the accused that the witness was a respectable clerk. One of them was a sepoy and another a broker. Witness was in court all the time Mr. Craigie was giving his evidence.

Mr. Baba Luxman, head interpreter and translator to the Presidency Magistrates' courts, now doing duty in the Chief Magistrate's court, said he had heard the evidence given by the accused in the case of assault tried by the Chief Magistrate. He believed the accused said that Pandurung had given him a push. Witness could not swear to that effect. He believed that the accused had stated that Pandurung pushed him after Mr. Craigie told Wussonjee to open the door of his office. Witness did not recollect the exact words of the accused.

Cross-examined.—I took no notes of the evidence, and but for my presenee here in court when a good deal of discussion took place as to what the accused had stated, I should not have recollected the exact words of the accused.

Re-examined.—My recollection is quite clear now that the accused used words to the effect stated by me.

Wussonjee Jairam, a coal broker, said that Pandurung did not give a push to the sepoy. Witness had heard the evidence given by the sepoy in the Chief Magistrate's court. He believed that the accused had stated that after Mr. Craigie asked witness to open the door Pandurung gave him (the accused) a push. Witness was quite sure that the accused had made a statement to that effect both in his examination-in-chief and cross-examination.

Being cross-examined, the witness said he took no notes of the evidence given by the accused, and was only speaking from memory.

Mr. Baba Luxmon, being recalled, said the accused was solemnly affirmed in the usual and regular form when he gave evidence before the Chief Magistrate.

The case for the prosecution was here closed.

Mr. Payne then addressed the court on behalf of the defence. He said that, if his Worship were to think that this case should go to the High Court, it would be, without exception, the most rubbishing case that had gone up there.

The magistrate.—I had previously made a remark to that effect generally with reference to such cases.

Mr. Payne, continuing, said that the prosecution had made very much of a trifling matter. The charge was that the police sepoy had stated, while giving evidence in the case in which Mr. Craigie, Pandurung, and Wussonjee were before the Chief Magistrate on a charge of obstructing the police, and the sepoy on a charge of assault, that he was pushed by Pandurung. Mr. Payne said that the evidence given for the prosecution as to the time when Pandurung was said by the accused to have given him the push had signally failed. Upon that point, which was a matter of substance, and not of words, there was a total absence of evidence. In a case of perjury what the man had stated must be perfectly clear, no matter what the exact words were that he had used. But the evidence given in the case as to what the accused did say was not the evidence of witnesses who pretended to be accurate. They only spoke from recollection. It could hardly be said that the witnesses, with the exception of Mr. Webb's interpreter, were not prejudiced, and he (Mr. Payne) said, without imputing to them any intention, that their evidence had a tendency to mislead. One must look to the circumstances of the case and consider whether it was likely that Messrs. Craigie and Pandurung could be so accurate in their evidence that there could be no mistake about it. As he had said, the prejudice of the witnesses, with one exception, was very apparent. Mr. Pandurung, who was examined, told them what his recollection was as to the words used by the sepoy ; and it could not be said why this witness preferred his recollections to his notes. No reliance could also be placed on the testimony of the interpreter, who also spoke from memory.

Mr. Craigie said the interpreter distinctly said that words to the effect stated by him in his evidence had been used by the accused.

Mr. Payne continued that they could have called Mr. Webb in order to prove the exact words used by the accused.

Mr. Craigie.—We did not call him because he does not speak the vernacular.

Mr. Payne said the magistrate could have given evidence as to the words he took down as they fell from the mouth of the interpreter. The magistrate could have spoken with certainty from his notes, whereas the interpreter could only speak from memory. There were, moreover, a variety of circumstances perfectly consistent with the sepoy believing that his statement that Pandurung had pushed him was true. Mr. Craigie said that he had been neither indignant nor irritated at the conduct of the sepoy. This story, Mr. Payne remarked, was excessively improbable. Mr. Craigie, when he was examined by Mr. Payne, answered his questions with a considerable amount of temper, and if Mr. Craigie was annoyed in the witness-box when questions were put to him in the quietest manner, it was exceedingly probable that he should have been irritated and annoyed at the conduct of the sepoy, and not cool and collected as he said. It could easily be imagined that in the hurry and confusion of the moment the sepoy believed that a push was given to him. But granting that Mr. Craigie, Mr. Pandurung, and others were cool and collected, it did not follow that the sepoy too was so. Could it not be well imagined that the sepoy's mind was excited, when what took place was, he thought, contrary to the orders given to him ? It was possible that Mr. Pandurung had given the sepoy a push, though not with the intention of assaulting him. Mr. Craigie had to admit before the magistrate that there was a crowd on the occasion, and he afterwards tried to bring down the number to as low a figure as possible. Mr. Craigie had been carried away by his own feelings in this case, and had brought a charge of perjury such as had never been brought in a court of law. They knew that judges often refused applications for sanction to prosecute for perjury, even in cases where they expressed their opinion that the evidence given before them was false, unless there was not the slightest doubt as to the guilt of those who perjured themselves. After further commenting upon the evidence Mr. Payne asked the magistrate to discharge the accused.

The magistrate.—I do not feel warranted, on the evidence adduced, in framing a charge. I discharge the accused.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana, ladies' badminton afternoon.
Sports, Gymkhana, evening.
Match, Bombay Carlton F. Club *vs.* Byculla F. Club, Cooperage ground, 5-30 p.m.
Entertainment, Bombay Church Institute, Cathedral High School, 9 p. m. (Madras time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Calder (s), from Bussorah ; Vorwaerts (s), Trieste ; Nizam (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Malacca (s), for Zanzibar ; Peshwa (s), Aden and Suez ; Java (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Malacca left the dock on Tuesday, and the s.s. Pekin entered, and the s.s. Peshawar left, yesterday.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Annajee Wassewdeo, living in the Kalbadavie-road, reported to the police on Tuesday the theft from his house of a watch, valued at Rs. 21.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dadur, on the body of Gunga, woman, who was drowned in a well. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

THEFT.—Dhurmoo Joota was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a dhotur belonging to Hassam Jan Mahomed. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROAD ACCIDENT.—Rambai Hursee, a Hindu female, while going along the Crawford Market-road yesterday was knocked down by a buggy, and sustained fracture of the right thigh. She is under treatment in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

ASSAULT.—Rowjee Ranoo and five others were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Yessoo Dhakoo. The complainant, it appears, was dragged into Rowjee's room at his instigation, and there assaulted by the six prisoners. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 10, and the others Rs. 5 each.

A DISHONEST TRAM-CONDUCTOR.—Shaik Abdul Hoosein, a tram-conductor, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of defrauding the Tramway Company by [illegible] a ticket non-consecutive in number, in contravention of section 24 of Tramway Act I. of 1874. He was fined Rs. 10.

A PICK-POCKET IN A TRAM-CAR.—Faizkhan Tarookhan was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse containing Rs. 3-8 from the pocket of Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia while travelling in a tram-car, on the evening previous, from the Fort to Byculla. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A BREACH OF THE MUNICIPAL BYE-LAWS.—Essee and Rangee, women, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of bringing meat from Coorla into the city of Bombay, not slaughtered at the Municipal slaughter-houses at Bandora, without a pass or permission from the Municipal Commissioner. They were each fined Rs. 5.

GYMKHANA SPORTS.—The tentpegging and tilting at the ring tournament will take place on the maidan opposite the Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 5-30, Bombay time. After the tournament there will be a race with polo balls. Seats will be provided for ladies wishing to see the sport, and by kind permission the band of the Volunteers will attend to enliven the proceedings.

THE TELEPHONE AT SURAT.—The manager of the Oriental Telephone Company recently wrote a letter to the Municipality of Surat suggesting the advisability of connecting the police stations, in the city with telephone wires. The matter was duly considered, and it was resolved that there was at present no necessity for telephones in the city, but that the present surplus of Rs. 60,000 should be utilised towards the provision of fresh water in the city.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Custodio Gomes, aged 30 years. Deceased was a stevedore's labourer employed on board the steamship Dryburgh Abbey, lying in the Prince's Dock. On the evening previous, while deceased with others was putting on the main deck hatches, he fell into the hold of the vessel, and sustained injuries from the effects of which he died shortly after admission into hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

211-76—Macfarlane and E.—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Joonas vs. Hajee Cassum Hajee Abdool Succoor—Prescot and W. and Skipsey and Wilkins.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
For Judgment.

221-81—Tyabjee and D.—Khudaza Begum alias Doolum Begum and others vs Ali Mahomed Abdool Latiff and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

490-80—Macfarlane and E.—Jeram Hemrai and others vs Dadabhoy Cullianjee and others—Hore C. and B.—Part heard.
324-81—Crawford and B—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday vs J. Gordon and others—Craigie, L. and O. and Hearn and C.
513-80—Khanderao M., for pauper—Karamally Mahomed Jaitha vs Sonbai and another—Moreshwar L.—In person.
335-81—In person—Ahmed bin Ismaljee Khotay vs Nainbai and others—In person.
303-80—J. C. Cama—Tulsiram Bahmajee Fadkay and another vs Rajaram Withoiee Tambay H. C. B.. S. and T., P. and W.—In person.
200-81—Smith and F.—Dewjee Moojee vs Runchordass Khetsey—Hore C. and B.
334-81—Tobin and R.—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and others—A. and H., P. and G., and B. and B.
283-81—Jefferson B. and D—J. Gordon and another vs Khatao Ludha—Hore C. and B.
352-81—Tobin and R—Memon Hajee Sooleman Habib vs Hanifabai and others—R. M. Sayani.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

145-80—Chalk and W.—Dharsey Nanjee and others vs Kossarcelal and another—Jefferson B and D., and Payne and G.—Part heard.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of the Government and Purmanundass Jewandass and Dadabhoy Pestonjee Mistry, claimants Janardhen and H., and Ardesir and H., for claimants and H. Cleveland for Government.

Long Causes.

419-81—Prescot and W.—T. F. Punnett vs Ruttonsey Khatao—Moojee and B.
91-82—Prescot and W.—Thucker Kessowjee Jadowjee vs Pemavaboo and another—J. B. and D. ; and H., C. and B.

LOSS OF LIFE BY THE FALL OF A BUILDING.

THE adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Raimabai and Jelekhabai, women, aged respectively 60 and 30 years, was resumed yesterday, by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at his bungalow, in Clare-road, Byculla. The deceased women were buried alive in the *débris* caused by the collapse, on the 11th instant, of a house at Old Memon-wada belonging to Abba Essa, a merchant.

Mr. Khundarao Morojee, solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the owner of the fallen house.

Mr. R. McEwen, re-called, said.—Exhibit D contains a note from the owner of house No. 62 that he had effected the repairs ; also a note by me—"Report the condition of the house after one month." I visited house No. 62 on the 17th of September, 1878. I have not the slightest recollection of the case. After the notice was served on the owner I visited the house. I know that from the dates on exhibits C and D. There are six Building Inspectors in the Municipality. I think they are competent for their duties. Mr. Venkatrao could tell a ruinous house by examining it. Judging from the note I made on exhibit O, the statement that I ordered the owner of the house to pull it down cannot be true.

Mr. John Hewson, re-called, said.—I have looked over my books for the year 1878, and cannot find any notes in reference to house No. 62. I remember the house quite well, because the owner was my first client on entering into private practice in Bombay ; and I remember the passage behind it and the sweeper's gully at its side. I estimate that the cost of executing the repairs to the house, as recommended by me, would be about Rs. 1,500. It would then have been rendered perfectly safe, if the work were properly done.

Tar Mahomed Hajee Hussain deposed.—I am a dealer in silver and gold. I remember house No. 62 in Old Memon-mollah. It formerly belonged to my father, Hajee Hassain Javaree. It was sold 2½ or 3 years ago. Notice exhibit C was served upon me. The house was sold to Abba Essa for Rs. 6,500. It was sold for Rs. 1,500 less than it cost my father. I do not know anything about repairs to the house. My brother manages my father's business, and I do what he tells me. I heard that the house cost my father Rs. 8,000.

Joosub Ahmed deposed.—I am a carpenter and take daily work. I was employed on house No. 62 in Memon-molla in 1878. The only work done in the back part of the house was white-washing and repairing the masonry of the nanees. One upright was fixed on the second storey near the stair-case. I remember the work that was done to the house quite well.

This concluded the inquiry, and the Coroner in summing up the evidence adduced to the jury, said. —Gentlemen,—Before dismissing you to consider your verdict in this case, it is my duty to sum up the evidence which has been placed before you ; and in doing so I would first remind you that the verdict at which you may arrive should be in accordance with that evidence. The bodies have been identified by relatives. You have first to consider how the two deceased persons came to their death. The surgeon to the Coroner states that both died from fracture of the skull, and, when viewing the bodies, you were able to satisfy yourselves that their skulls were fractured. It is also in evidence that both bodies were removed from beneath the *débris* of part of house No. 62 in Old Memon-molla, which had fallen in the first day of the inquest, and that when these bodies were so removed the skulls of both were fractured, and in both life was extinct. The next point for your consideration is the fall of the rear part of house No. 62. Mr. McEwen has told you that 18 years ago the house, which then consisted of a ground floor and one storey, had four additional storeys added to it. He has also given you his professional opinion that the timber of the four storeys of the house which had been last put up was decayed, and that that decay caused it to fall. Your own observation of the broken walls and projecting portions of timber, as well as of the pieces of timber which were picked out of the *débris* for your examination will help you to arrive at a just conclusion as to the cause of the fall. Mr. McEwen has further stated that "if the owner I carefully examined the house he would have as tained that the timber was rotten I This statem should be weighed in reference to the statement the Building Inspector Venkatrao, who says, examined the house nine or ten days before it and found it in good condition." At his first amination Mr. McEwen stated that "no Munic notice was given to the owner of the house that was unsafe." Whereupon I was about to close inquiry, when Jan Mahomed Noor Mahom the owner of house No. 61, requested to examined. After his examination was cluded he informed the court that if he allowed time to do so he could produce copy of a Municipal notice that was served on owner of house No. 62. The inquest was adjour to allow him to produce the notice. At the adjou ment on the 18th instant Jan Mahomed produ the notice exhibit A. Subsequently, Mr. Brah was examined and produced exhibit C, which is office duplicate copy of the notice served on owner of the house. That notice is dated 3 August, 1878. Inspector Venkatrao says he serv the notice on Tar Mahomed Hajee Hassam, a of the owner of the house. Cassum Hajee Hass a brother of Tar Mahomed, acknowledges having ceived a copy of the notice exhibit A in the y 1878. The service of a notice upon Hassam Javar the owner of house No. 62, having been proved, will be the duty of the jury very carefully to c sider not only the notice itself, but the whole the evidence connected with it. Mr. Braham s that the notice was issued on the receipt of report on house No. 62 by Inspector Venkatra exhibit F. That report states, "The rear portion the wall of house is in ruinous state ; required to repaired." The notice served upon the owner is this effect, "I hereby give you notice that t rear parts of your house situate and being in Old Memon-wada (58 being the former nu ber of house No. 62) without the wall of t Fort are in a ruinous state, and that if y do not commence to pull them down with three days from this date, and complete su work with due diligence, I will, under and virtue of the powers and authorities in that half given and reserved to me, and by section of Bombay Acts III. of 1872 and IV. of 1878, cau the said rear parts, or so much of them as I sh think necessary, to be taken down, repaired, otherwise secured, and you will have to pay all t expenses incurred thereby." You will observ gentlemen, that the notice distinctly states that t rear part of the house is in a ruinous state, a demands of the owner to commence to pull down within three days, failing which it will pulled down, repaired, or otherwise secured by t officer who signed the notice, and at the expen of the owner. Mr. Braham says, "When the noti exhibit A was served it was not intended that t rear of the house should be pulled down." is for you to consider, gentlemen, how the own of the house could discover the intentions of t officer who signed the notice except from the noti itself. Section 200 of the Municipal Acts gives t Municipal Commissioner very great power ov buildings that are found to be in a ruinous state whole or in part—read section. The section e pressly points out when and under what circu stances only shall notice to pull down be serve These conditions are—"If any house, building, wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by t Commissioner to be in a ruinous state, or likely fall, or in any way dangerous to the inhabitants such house or building, or to the neighbouri houses or buildings or the occupiers thereof, or passengers. It is therefore to be presumed th the rear part of house No. 62 was in one of the co ditions described in the section. Whether it w so or not, whether the rear part of the house was was not in a ruinous state, and its timber decaye at the time the notice was served, must, if possib be determined by the jury upon the evidence bea ing upon the point and upon the words of the noti itself. The notice, being a legal notice, containi a demand on the owner of house No. 62 to hav certain work executed, which, if not executed, wi be followed by certain penalties, must be accepte to mean what it says. Mr. Braham's explanatio therefore, that when the notice was served "it w not intended that the rear of the house should be pu led down," must be discarded. You will remembe gentlemen, the first report submitted by Inspecto Venkatrao, in which he says, "The rear portion o the wall of house is in ruinous state ; required to b repaired." In his examination he says, "The wall were cracked, but I cannot tell on how many storeys The walls did not require to be pulled down. Som of the wood-work required repairs." It appears fro Mr. Braham's explanation not to be the practice o the building department to state definitely or pa ticularly the work which the owner of a house i required to execute. The absence of such informa tion has unnecessarily prolonged this inquiry, for i this information had been available it would only have been necessary to ascertain whether the work was executed on the terms of the notice. You will remember also, gentlemen, the evidence of Mr. Hewson, who says he examined house No. 62 in 1878, and "came to the conclusion that the rear walls of the storeys should be pulled down." This information is much more definite than that given either in Inspector Venkatrao's report, or in the notice that was served on the owner ; but you will observe that none are contradictory, and they may all refer to the work that was required to be done in order to render the building safe, viz., the pulling down the walls of all the storeys, and rebuilding them. It is important to remember that both Mr. Venkatrao and Mr. Hewson were speaking from memory, and not from notes taken at the time. You will then remember the evidence of Mr. Cassum Hajee Hassam, the eldest son of the owner of house No. 62, and the manager of his father's business, and a dealer in gold and silver. He says he received the notice to pull down the rear part of the house within three days ; and adds, "I did not pull it down. I supported one b am and had some plastering done. The repairs cost me Rs. 150 or Rs. 200. One Joosub Ahmed did the work. The cost of the work to the back part of the house was Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 ; the other money was spent in general repairs to the house." He concludes, "I thought it better to do small repairs to the house and dispose of it, rather than go to the expense of pulling down and rebuilding. When I sold the house to Abba Essa I sold it very cheaply. I gave it to him for Rs. 6,500, having purchased it for Rs. 8,000. He asked me if a Municipal notice had been served upon me, and I said it had. As I was selling the house, why should I tell him (Abba Essa) the repairs had not been made ?" The jury will consider well the evidence which the selling of the house affords as to the state of the rear part of it, and whether, when Cassum sold it, it had been repaired and made sound. The purchase having been made by Abba Essa several months after the notice was served on the previous owner, the jury will be required to determine whether, in their opinion, the notice was justly served upon the previous owner, and whether the power given by section 200 to the Municipal Commissioner to insist upon the execution of such repairs to the building as to make it secure was discretely exercised, and if that was done, whether the rear part of the house would have had its timber decayed and would have fallen in the way it did fall in less than four years. The chief function of the officers of the building department of the Municipality is undoubtedly to use their great power to prevent the fall of houses without warning, and so prevent the loss of life from this cause. Where, as in the case of house No. 62, attention had been called to the state of the house in 1878, the rear part of the building should have been rendered safe and stable. Had the building fallen without previous notice having been given to the building department, or without that department having ascertained that it was in a "ruinous state," it would have been the duty of the jury to return a verdict of accidental death in this case. But as the records show and the witnesses prove that attention had been called to the house, and that the owner had been served with a notice to pull down the rear part of it, under a penalty that the building would be pulled down, repaired, or otherwise secured by the building department at the expense of the owner, it will be the duty of the jury to determine by a most careful consideration of the evidence whether the house was made sufficiently secure in the year 1878 by the execution of proper repairs. If the jury think the repairs executed in 1878 were not sufficient in pursuance of section 200 of the Municipal Acts, and that by reason of such insufficient repairs the rear part of house No. 62 fell, and thereby caused the deaths of the two deceased persons, then it will be their duty to connect that fall with a negligence of duty on the part of the person or persons whom they consider to have neglected such duty. With regard to the notice, Mr. Cassum Hajee Hassam says that Mr. McEwen visited house No. 62 in 1878, after he had received the notice, and then pointed out the walls of the 3rd and 4th storeys that required to be pulled down. Mr. Braham, in a letter attached to exhibit C, says, "I observe that Mr. McEwen visited the house after the notice was served." This agrees with the statement of Mr. Cassum Hajee Hassam. In this case therefore, whatever may be the practice in other cases, it would appear that the officer whose duty it is to direct what portion of a house should be pulled down, repaired, or secured, visited the house after the notice had been served, and that the notice was served before a sufficient survey was made, and when that survey was made verbal orders only were issued. It is quite within the duty of the jury to say whether they think that by enforcing section 200 of the Municipal Acts in this way the house-owner is or is not deprived of the security to which he is entitled after he has effected the alterations in his house which he was ordered to make, and whether the notice to pull down, repair, or secure a house should not definitely describe the work that is required to be done, and after that work has been completed that the house-owner should be furnished with an official certificate that the work has been done. And now, gentlemen, bearing in mind the whole of the evidence that has been placed before you, if you are of opinion that the deaths of the two deceased persons were caused by the accidental fall of the rear part of house No. 62 in Old Memon-wada, and that no reasonable suspicion of its decay could have been or was entertained, then it will be your duty to return a verdict of accidental death. If, on the other hand, you are of opinion (and upon this point you must be very clearly guided by the evidence) that the repairs of the house were not efficiently executed in 1878, or that the decay of the house could have been ascertained and was known at any time after it is said to have been repaired in 1878, and that its pulling down, repairing, or securing was not effected in consequence of the neglect of some person or persons, and that such neglect resulted in the fall of the house and in thereby causing the death of the two deceased persons, then, as I have already pointed out, it will be equally your duty to return a verdict of neglect against such person or persons whom you may consider to have neglected his or their duty.

The jury after a short deliberation returned the following verdict unanimously :—"That the death of Raimabai and Jelekhabai was caused on or about the 11th July, 1882, by fracture of the skull, the result of the accidental fall upon them of house No. 62, Memon-wada. The jury are of opinion that the present system, under which notices are served upon house-owners under section 200 of Acts III. 1872 and IV. of 1878, is unsatisfactory."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JULY 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following, among other matters, were [illegible] before his Lordship :—

RE HARRAKCHUND RUNSORD.

Mr. Budroodin, for an opposing credit[illegible] that the hearing be adjourned. The [illegible] filed on the 18th December, 1879, but [illegible] was not filed until about a year later, [illegible] the 18th March, 1880. The learned [illegible] that the petition of Sajpall Cutchra [illegible] mately connected with that of the [illegible] be heard together with the latter[illegible]

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was a heavy one, the liabilities being about Rs 47,000.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said he had no objection to an adjournment; but he did object to the two cases being heard together. The insolvent's books had been deposited with the Official Assignee, but some were at Jamnugger.

Mr. Budroodin asked that all the books should be deposited with the Official Assignee.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing of the case till the 20th September next, the insolvent being directed to make an affidavit, and deposit his books with the Official Assignee before the 30th August next. The case of Sejpall Cutchra was not to come on together with the insolvent's, but to come on immediately after it.

RE SUCCARAM KRISHNAJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Kirpatrick, for Madon Krishnajee, moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship on the 14th June last, calling upon Cassibai and her solicitor Mr. Venayek Hurrichund to show cause why an order of the 15th February, 1882, whereby certain costs were to be paid to Cassibai or to her solicitor, should not be revoked, and why the costs paid to Mr. Venayek Hurrichund should not be refunded.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of Mr. Venayek Hurrichund, showed cause against the rule. This was, he said, an unprecedented application, for it asked a solicitor to refund moneys which came to his hands only as an agent. Certain moneys, about Rs. 800, were paid by the Official Assignee to the solicitor on behalf of the claimant Cassibai; and the learned counsel submitted that it was Cassibai who should be made to refund. Mr. Venayek Hurrichund had been improperly made a party to this proceeding. To call upon him to refund moneys which he received as an agent would be most inequitable. But this was, the learned counsel said, an application for review, which was barred under the Limitation Act. Both on the question of limitation, and on the question of merits, the learned counsel asked that the rule should be discharged.

Mr. Manker, for Cassibai, argued that the time for appealing against the order had elapsed long since, and that as against his client also the rule should be discharged.

Mr. Kirkpatrick replied at some length; and his Lordship took time to consider his decision.

RE CHOONILAL BAKATRAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE VEERJEE PURSHOTUM.

Mr. Vicajee, for Messrs. Tyabjee and Co., said his clients had had no time to inspect the insolvent's books, and asked for a postponement for two months. His Lordship postponed the hearing till the 9th proximo.

RE LUKHUMSEY ROWJEE AND ANOTHER.

The petition of these insolvents was called out, and dismissed for want of prosecution.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST ENTRIES, 15TH JULY, 1882.

THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB CUP.

Mr. Abdool Rahiman's b a h...Y. Revenge.
„ b a h...Dictator.
„ b a h...Proximo.
„ c a h...Fareed.
H. H. Aga Khan's g a h...Shaida.
„ b a h...Kuchkollah.
„ b a c...Sir James.
„ g a c...Khusroo.
„ b a h...The Earl.
Mr. James Strip's d b c b...King Craft.
„ b c b...Lady Go-Lightly.
„ g c b...King David.
Mr. Aga Mochool Shah's b a h...Reserved.
„ b a h...Express.
Mr. Abdool Wahab's g a h...Kahatan.
Major Crosbie's g a h...Kohinoor.

THE TRIAL STAKES.

Major Crosbie's b a g...Angler.

THE DERBY.

Mr. Abdool Rahiman's c a h...The Moor.
„ b a h...Proximo.
„ b a c Tyrant.
„ c a h...Recorder.
„ c a h Ransum.
„ b a h...Marshal.
„ g a h...General Roberts.
Capt. H. Mellis's p a h...Vendetta.
Lt.-Col. C. J. Burnett's g a h...Yube Tide.
Mr. Kesree Sing's g a c...Consolation.
„ c a h...Red Hazard.
Major Crosbie's g a h...Star.
„ b a h...Pilot.
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h...Lachin.
„ g a h...Shaida.
„ b a h Kuchkollah.
„ g a h...Kohinoor.
„ b a h...Favorite.
„ b a c...Sir James.
„ g a c...Khusroo.
„ g a h...Hamdam.
Aga Mochool Shah's b a c...Shahbaz.
„ g a c...Toogan.
Mr. Abdool Wahab's g a h Gaekwar.
Mr. Walter's b a c...Scindia.

THE WELTER.

[illegible] Mellis's p a h .. Vendetta.
[illegible] Burnett's g a h...Prince Imperial.
b a h...Jason.
b a c...Scindia.
[illegible] h...Arabi.
[illegible] Roorke's Drift.
[illegible] Blue Jacket.
[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible]
Major Cr[illegible]

[illegible]

H. H. Aga Khan's [illegible]
„ [illegible]
[illegible] b a c...Sir [illegible]
„ b a c...Khusroo.
„ g a h...Shaida.
„ b a h...Kuchkollah.
Mr. Abdool Wahab's g a h...Kahatan.
Major Crosbie's g a h...Kohinoor.
Mr. Abdool Rahiman's b a h...Y. Revenge.
„ b a h...Reformer.
„ b a h...Dictator.
„ b a h...Proximo.
„ b a h...Rataplan.
Aga Mochool Shah's b a h...Express.
„ b a h...Reserved.

THE CAVASJEE JAHANGIR PURSE.

Mr. Abdool Rahiman's c a g...President.
„ b a g...Madeira.
Mr. James Strip's g c b...King David.
Mr. Abdool Wahab's b a g...Morning Star.
Mr. Walter's g a g...Spider.
H. H. Aga Khan's b a g...Venus.
Aga Mochool Shah's b a g...Shahbaz.
Mr. Kesree Sing's c a g...Emperor.
Major Crosbie's g a g...Blue Jacket.
„ c a g...Red Jacket.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Mr. Abdool Rahiman's b a h...Proximo.
„ b a c...Tyrant.
„ c a h...Ransum.
„ c a h...Recorder.
„ b a h...Marshal.
„ g a h...G. Robert.
„ c a h...The Moor.
Capt. H. Mellis's p a h...Vendetta.
Lt.-Col. C. J. Burnett's g a h...Yube Tide.
Mr. Kesree Sing's g a c...Consolation.
„ c a h...Red Hazard.
Major Crosbie's g a h...Star.
„ b a h...Pilot.
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h...Lachin.
„ g a h...Shaida.
„ b a h...Kuchkollah.
„ b a h...Favourite.
„ b a c...Sir James.
„ g a c...Khusroo.
„ g a h...Kohinoor.
„ g a h...Hamdam.
Aga Mochool Shah's g a c Toogan.
„ b a c...Shahbaz.
Mr. Abdool Wahab's g a h .. Gaekwar.

THE CLUB STAKES.

Mr. Benn's g a h...Arabi.
Mr. Findlay's b a h...Jason.
Major Crosbie's g a g...Blue Jacket.
Mr. C. J. Burnett's g a h...Prince Imperial.
Capt. Reresby c a h...Roorke's Drift.
Mr. Walter's b a c...Scindia.

PONY PLATE.

H. H. Aga Khan's b a p...Pahlwan.
„ g a p...Gazel.
Mr. J. Strip's Dun c b...Little Flyer.
Major Crosbie's g a p...Pearl.
Mr. Benn's g a p...Remus.
Aga Mochool Shah's b a p...Doubtful.
„ g a p...Umritsar.
„ c a p...Delhi.

THE BYCULLA PURSE.

H. H. Aga Khan's b a h.. Sir Frank.
„ b a h . The Earl.
„ b a h . Kuchkollah.
„ b a h...Lachin.
„ g a h...Shaida.
„ g a c . Khusroo.
Lt.-Col. C. J. Burnett's g a h...Yube Tide.
Aga Mochool Shah's b a h...Express.
„ b a h...Reserved.
„ b a c Shahbaz.
„ c a h...King.
Major Crosbie's g a h Kohinoor.
„ g a h...Star.
„ b a h...Pilot.
Mr. Abdool Rahiman's b a h Y. Revenge.
„ b a h...Dictator.
„ b a h ..Reformer.
„ b a h...Rataplan.
„ c a h...Fareed.
Mr. James Strip's d b c b King Craft.
„ b c b...Lady Go-Lightly.
„ g c b...King David.
Mr. Kesree Sing's g a c...Consolation.
„ c a h...Red Hazard.
Mr. Abdool Wahab's g a h...Kahatan.

H. W. GOSTLING,
Honorary Secretary.

MR. STREETER,
NEW BOND ST., LONDON
AND
COLOMBO, CEYLON
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANT,
IMPORTER OF PRECIOUS STONES,
GOLDSMITH
AND
JEWELLER.

DIAMONDS,
SAPPHIRES,
CAT'S-EYES,
OPALS,
EMERALDS,
[illegible]BIES,
[illegible]S.

NOTE.—The business now conducted by Mr. STREETER is the same as formerly carried on by Mr. HARRY EMANUEL and EMANUEL BROS., of Bevis Marks.

Mr. STREETER'S Collection of Rough and Cut Stones always on view.

[illegible] PURCHASED FOR CASH.

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

WE have received a copy of the Prospectus of the fifteenth annual Exhibition of the Simla Fine Arts Society, to be opened at Simla on Wednesday, 20th September, next. The following prizes will be awarded:—

His Excellency the Viceroy's Prize (open to all amateurs).—For an original picture; in either oils or water-colors.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor's Prize, (open to all amateurs).—For an original picture; in either oils or water-colors; the painter of which wins no other prize at this Exhibition.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's first prize (open to Commissioned Officers only).—For an original picture; in either oils or water-colors.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's second prize (open to Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers only).—For an original picture; in any style.

(*N. B.*—This prize will not be awarded, unless there are at least three competitors, belonging to different regiments or branches of the Army).

THE SOCIETY'S PRIZES.

1.—(Open to all amateurs).—For an original oil painting.

2.—(Open to all amateurs).—For an original figure Subject.

3.—(Open to all amateurs).—For a series of not less than four original water-color sketches, from nature.

4.—(Open to Lady amateurs only).—For a picture in any style; original or copy. (Preference will be given to originals.)

5.—(Open to all amateurs).—For an original Fruit or flower subject.

6.—(Open to native artists only).—For a picture, in any style. (Preference will be given to originals.)

The Exhibition is open to Fine Art Work of all kinds; painting, drawing, etching, sculpture, or modelling for sculpture: and, save where otherwise specified, there is no restriction as to subject, or style or treatment.

Any pictures, sketches, or other works of Art, which owners may be kind enough to lend for Exhibition will be thankfully received by the Committee, and exhibited to the best advantage.

BENGAL.

THE CASE OF PRINCE *v.* CRANENBURGH.—We understand that Mr. Justice Pigot has specially set apart Thursday and Friday next, for the hearing of the rule issued in the above case. Mr. Phillips, Officiating Advocate General, and Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Carruthers, will appear for Mr. Cranenburgh.—*Englishman.*

AN EGYPTIAN INDIGO PLANTER.—A nasty accident has occurred to the well-known Egyptian gentleman, Colonel Youssuf Artin Bey, of Tirhoot. He was driving along one of the narrow country roads, when the horse shied, and he was flung out, the trap falling on him; he sustained a compound fracture of the leg, and will be laid up for some time, which is a great hardship for and Indigo Planter in this his busy season.—*Indian Daily News.*

LIGHT WEIGHTS.—Southall, the trainer, has brought with him a light-weight lad named Greenhaugh, eighteen years of age, and five stone two pounds in weight. He is the smallest European jockey who has ever come to India. Mr. Herbert's lad, Hopper, would be a giant alongside of him. Dignam has brought out a light-weight boy named Wilkinson, and Madden another one, only six stone, named Harry Wool; none too many for the numerous mounts there will be for them this season, and they will be able to return to Australia with a good deal more money, than they could have earned in their mother country, during the winter.—*Indigo Planter's Gazette.*

MADRAS.

SIR F. ROBERTS AT BANGALORE.—Yesterday (Friday) afternoon His Excellency was present at an "at Home" given in his honor by the officers of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry at Langford. This morning His Excellency visited the North Station Hospital, and Barracks occupied by the 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Next week His Excellency will hold a grand review of all the troops in Garrison; there will also be a sham fight on the Agram Plain, after which His Excellency will proceed to Oossoor to inspect the Remount Depot.—*Bangalore Post.*

RE-ENLISTMENT OF DISBANDED SEPOYS.—The discharged sepoys of disbanded regiments, who recently petitioned His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to be enlisted, have been informed through the Adjutant-General, that their appeal has been taken into favorable consideration, and that if they are willing to undergo medical examination and are pronounced fit, they will be re-enlisted and drafted into other corps.—*Madras Times.*

THE BANGALORE LAUNDRY.—The Bangalore Laundry, which was started by public subscription about six months ago, appears to be doing a good steady business. In this enterprize Bangalore seems to be going ahead of Madras. There are a dozen Eurasian women and some natives employed in the establishment. And the work is done with English machinery under European supervision. The gross earnings of the institution average nearly Rs. 200 per mensem.—*Madras Mail.*

THE AMIR'S SUBSIDY.

[illegible] House of Commons on July 6, Mr. Stanhope [illegible] for India what further subsidy [illegible] was intended to be paid [illegible] and under what [illegible] subsidies had [illegible] for India what [illegible] be afforded to [illegible] for what purpose, [illegible]s given, since it [illegible]andahar, Ghazni, [illegible] for pecuniary [illegible] very large subsidies [illegible] Indian Government, [illegible] required assistance."

The Marquis of [illegible] that he had no information of any furt[illegible]dies having been either given or promised to [illegible] Amir since the last statement he had made on this subject. Papers on the subject, extending up to March of the present year, had been laid upon the table. The amount of pecuniary aid to be given to the Amir had not yet been fixed, though advances had been made, and he presumed would continue to be made, to him by the Government from time to time as was thought desirable. He had no knowledge of the last year's subsiby referred to in the extract from the telegram to which the hon. member referred. In 1880-81 the subsidy appeared in the accounts under the head of "Military Operations," and in 1882 under the head of "Political." The subsidy would, of course, be provided for out of the Indian revenue. (Hear, hear.)

THE *Globe* of July 7 remarks on the above:—"The explanations entered into last night by Lord Hartington with reference to the remittances which are being continually sent to Cabul, were eminently unsatisfactory. In a "Note of the Day" last Wednesday we expressed some misgiving that should the subsidy ever be stopped, Abdurrhaman would be pretty sure to make his bow to Tashkend. Our assumption then was, of course, that in this matter the present occupant of the thorny throne of Afghanistan is receiving precisely the same treatment as was accorded to Shere Ali; namely, the payment to him of one lac of rupees—£10,000 per mensem. The new arrangement now turns out, however, to be much more open to objection than the old. Up to the present moment "the amount of the pecuniary aid to be given to the Amir has not been fixed." With charming euphuism Lord Hartington speaks of "advances" having been made to our *protege*, just as if he were expected to repay them, and we are told that these remittances will be continued "as long as the Indian Government deems it desirable." The amount will also depend apparently on the judgment of the Viceroy and his Council, thus placing the Ameer under strong temptation to keep on asking for more and more. It is noticeable, too, that the telegram on which we commented last Wednesday represented him as having informed our representative, Mahomed Afzul Khan, that he made little doubt about being able to maintain his authority, provided he was "properly supported by the Indian Government." The question at once arises—what amount of money would be considered "proper support?" Asiatics have rather elastic notions when they believe they have only to ask with sufficient importunity to receive all their demands. With them, it is most true, *l'appetit vient en mangeant*; tell an Afghan that you will assist him, without specifying the limits of your help, and he will be sure to forthwith institute a series of experiments to test the extent of your generosity."

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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Do.	F F		do.	do.
Do.	F F F		do.	do.
Do.	F O		do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.		per doz bl.
Do.	F F		do.	do.
Do.	F F F		do.	do.
lb. tins	F		do.	do.
Do.	F F		do.	do.
Do.	F F F		do	do.
Do.	A W/1 American		do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle		do.	do.
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	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Silks Black	...from 2 4 per yard.	Dresses Ready made	..from 3 8 each.
Ditto Colored	„ 2 11 „	Ditto Ball	„ 9 0 „
Satins all shades	„ 1 9 „	Underlinen in Great Varieties.	
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Velveteens colored	„ 1 8 „	Feathers Ditto	
Ditto Black	„ 1 8 „	Fans Ditto	
Sateens all Shades	„ 0 8 „	Ribbons in all shades and widths	
Grenadines	„ 0 5 „	Handkerchiefs	...from 1 8 dozen.
Alpacas	„ 0 6 „	Gloves Kid white and colored	„ 1 4 per pair.
Serges Blue	„ 1 2 „	„ „ Black and colored	„ 1 8 „
Muslins white and fancy,	„ 0 4½ „	„ Silk Black	„ 0 15 „
Lawns	„ 2½ „	„ „ Colored 2 Buttons	„ 1 6 „
Merinos all Shades	„ 1 6 „	„ „ „ 3 Buttons	„ 1 12 „
„ Black	„ 0 13½ „	Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for	„ 0 8 „
Pompadours, fast colours	„ 0 5 „	Linen Collars all shapes	...from 2 12 dozen.
Batistes all shades	„ 0 6 „	Linen Cuffs	„ 4 2 „
Nets all colors	„ 0 6 „	Hats and Bonnets Trimmed	„ 5 8 each.
Frillings	„ 0 1¼ „	Ditto untrimmed	„ 0 12 „
Cash's Frillings all widths	...	Hats Riding	„ 5 12 each.
Fringes Black Silk	„ 0 14 „	Hoisery in all qualities and prices.	

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

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EAST-STREET, POONA.
(now open.)

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In open crystal face case ..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting „ .. „ 45 and 60
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A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
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ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—

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ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—

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ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

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Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

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1870	£1,924,042 3 5	1880	£4,528,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
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LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
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